WELFARE in REVIEW

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U. S.
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Welfare
Administration

U. S.
DEPARTMENT
OF HEALTH,
EDUCATION,
AND WELFARE

Welfare Administration

Children's
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Delinquency and
Youth Development

Cuban Refugee
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WELFARE in REVIEW

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U. S. DEPARTMENT OF
HEALTH, EDUCATION, AND WELFARE

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Recipients of Aid to the Blind

ROBERT H. MUGGE*

IN SEEKING TO EVALUATE the effects of aid to the blind, to learn the circumstances of people receiving this help, and to determine in broad terms the kinds of help these people are receiving, the Bureau of Family Services conducted in 1962 a nationwide survey of recipients of the program. While the Bureau conducts periodically various kinds of studies of the several public assistance programs,[1] this was the first survey ever conducted of nearly the entire nationwide caseload in aid to the blind. National data were obtained from reports submitted by the 50 States, the District of Columbia, Puerto Rico, and the Virgin Islands, each of which conducted, according to Bureau standards, a separate survey either of their entire aid to the blind caseload or a large representative sample.[2]

Aid to the blind (AB) is by far the smallest of the national public assistance programs. Yet in its national dimensions it is by no means a minor program; recipients total approximately 96,000. Furthermore, average assistance payments under AB are the highest among the four national programs providing for cash payments to needy persons. In November 1964 payments averaged $84.99 monthly per recipient in aid to the blind, compared with $79.14 in aid to the permanently and totally disabled (APTD), $78.17 in old-age assistance (OAA), and $33.20 in aid to families with dependent children (AFDC).

Who are the blind who receive assistance? Where do they live? With whom do they live? How much help do they need? And how much do they get? How and when did they become blind? How limited is their vision? What other handicaps do they have? How many of the recipients are working and in what settings? Such questions as these are answered to a substantial degree through the statistics obtained in the survey.

CHARACTERISTICS OF RECIPIENTS

Place of Residence

AB recipients were found to be almost equally divided between the standard metropolitan statistical areas (SMSA's) and other areas:

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[1]For other general reports on recent recipient surveys, see: Characteristics and Financial Circumstances of Recipients of Old-Age Assistance, 1960, Parts I and II, Public Assistance Report No. 48, Bureau of Family Services, 1961; "Aid to Families With Dependent Children: Initial Findings of the 1961 Report on the Characteristics of Recipients," Social Security Bulletin, March 1963; "Education and AFDC," Welfare in Review, January 1964; "Families Receiving AFDC: What Do They Have To Live On?," Welfare in Review, October 1964; "The People Who Receive APTD," Welfare in Review, November 1964.

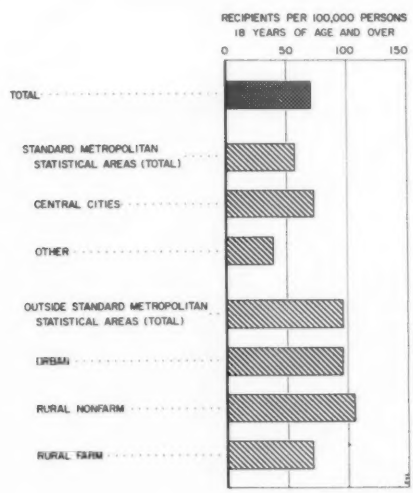
[2]The State samples represented 85,521 recipients. Not included in the survey were the following recipients: 12,263 in Pennsylvania, 313 in California, and 264 in Missouri--all recipients of payments made without Federal participation; the 7 recipients in Guam; and about 1,600 noninstitutionalized persons receiving only medical vendor payments under the program.

	Percent of recipients
Total	100.0
In State:	
In SMSA county. Total	50.2
Urban:	
Urbanized area:	
In central city:	
City of 500,000 or more	15.1
City of 250,000 to 499,999	7.0
City of less than 250,000	12.1
Urban fringe	8.4
Other urban	3.1
Rural:	
Nonfarm	3.8
Farm	.6
Not in SMSA county. Total	49.4
Urban	19.7
Rural:	
Nonfarm	23.4
Farm	6.3
Out of State	.4

However, since nearly two-thirds of the total population of the country resides in metropolitan areas, the AB recipient rate (the proportion of the population receiving AB) is much higher outside than inside the SMSA's (figure 1). Within the metropolitan areas the recipient rate for the large central cities is nearly twice the rate for outlying areas, reflecting the fact that the low-income population tends to become concentrated in the urban centers. Still, the highest rates of all are found in the rural nonfarm areas and in the towns and small cities of nonmetropolitan areas. The rates in rural farm areas are very similar to those in the central cities of SMSA's. In all respects, the relationships between relative size of recipient rate and type of place of residence in AB are very similar to the relationships found with respect to the other two adult assistance programs, OAA and APTD.

Figure 1

AB RECIPIENT RATE, BY PLACE OF RESIDENCE



Age

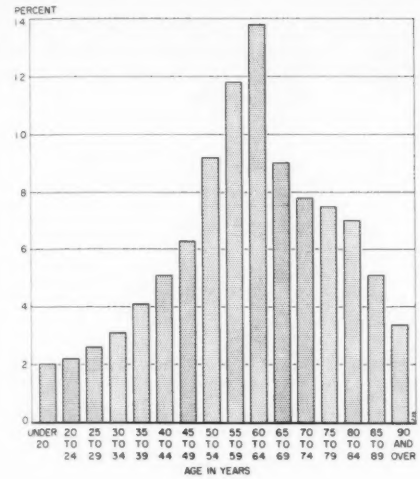
In contrast to the other federally aided public assistance programs, there are no age limitations in the Federal law for recipients of aid to the blind, although a number of States have laws excluding children from the program. Consequently, recipients range in age from childhood to extreme old age (figure 2). The rate at which people receive AB, however, varies greatly according to age:

Age in years	Estimated number of AB recipients per 100,000 population in 1962
Under 15	2
15-19	4
20-24	15
25-29	19
30-34	22
35-39	27
40-44	35
45-49	48
50-54	76
55-59	113
60-64	155
65-69	121
70-74	133
75-79	194
80-84	339
85 and over	736

The recipient rate rises steadily with age--from about 2 per 100,000 among younger children to 736 per 100,000 among those persons 85 and over. The only deviation from the steady rise with age is in the drop from the rate for those 60-64 years of age to the rate for those 65-69; this drop results from the fact that some States transfer recipients at age 65 from AB to OAA. In fact, the States generally tend to provide assistance to blind elderly persons through OAA rather than AB. It is estimated that in the latter part of 1962 there were more than 50,000 blind persons receiving OAA, compared with about 34,000 persons

Figure 2

AGE DISTRIBUTION OF AB RECIPIENTS



65 and over who were receiving AB. Still the bulk of the AB recipients were middle-aged or older. The median age of recipients in the survey was 61.3 years, and almost three-fourths of all recipients were 50 years of age and over.

Race and Sex

Seven-tenths of the AB recipients were white, three-tenths nonwhite (mostly Negro). About as many men as women received assistance under the program:

	Percent of recipients
Total	100.0
Total male	49.9
Total female	50.1
White. Total	68.7
Male	34.2
Female	34.5
Negro. Total	27.6
Male	13.4
Female	14.2
American Indian. Total	1.2
Male	.7
Female	.5
Other known race. Total	.4
Male	.3
Female	.1
Race unknown. Total	2.0
Male	1.2
Female	.8

As might be expected on the basis of relative economic circumstances among the racial groups, the overall recipient rate of nonwhites exceeded that of whites by almost four to one. Nonwhite recipients represented about 205 of every 100,000 nonwhite persons 18 years of age and over; white recipients represented about 55 of every 100,000 persons in this age group. While women slightly outnumbered men in the caseload, the men were from a smaller population base.[3] As a result, the AB recipient rate for men 18 years of age and over was somewhat higher (72 per 100,000) than the recipient rate for women (69 per 100,000). This difference, too, was found to vary by age. For all age groups under 70 the recipient rate for men was higher than that for women, but for the age group 70 years and over the recipient rate for women was higher.

Marital Status and Children

A relatively high proportion of the AB recipients had never been married--31 percent of the males and 22 percent of the females (figure 3). By contrast, the Census Bureau estimates that in the 1962 population 25 years of age and over, only 9 percent of the males and 7 percent of the females had never been married.[4] Two-fifths of all female recipients, but less than one-seventh of all male recipients, were widowed. Marital estrangement was also high among the recipients; about 15 percent were separated or divorced. Two-fifths of the male recipients but only one-fifth of the female recipients were married. Four percent of both male recipients and female recipients were married to blind spouses; in most such instances, both partners were recipients of AB. A total of 17 percent of the male recipients and 9 percent of the female recipients had one or more children under 18 years of age at the time of the survey.

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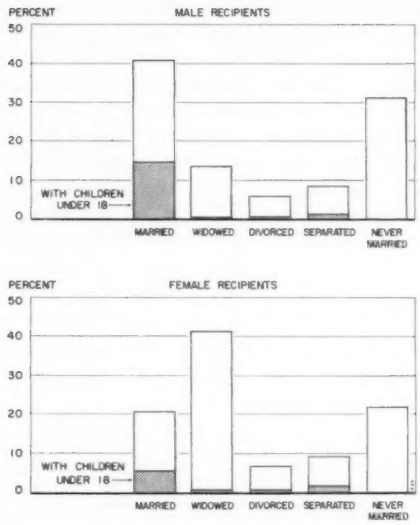
[3] U.S. Bureau of the Census: Statistical Abstract of the United States, 1963. Washington, D.C., 1963, p. 28.

[4] Ibid., p. 36.

Figure 3

MARITAL STATUS AND CHILDREN UNDER 18 OF AB RECIPIENTS, BY SEX



Living Arrangements

Nearly three-fifths of the AB recipients lived in what was considered to be their home--a home which the recipient or his spouse either owned or rented or was primarily responsible for (figure 4). Seventeen percent lived in the home of a son, daughter, or parent, and another 9 percent lived with another relative. Only 7-1/2 percent of the AB recipients lived in institutions; most of this group were in nursing or convalescent homes.

Recipients' Households

Just over two-thirds of all recipients lived in a private home with one or more adults, including 30 percent who lived with a spouse and 38 percent who lived with adults other than a spouse--in most cases a relative (figure 5). Twelve percent of the recipients were not living in housing units; they lived in institutions, hotels, rooming houses, and the like. One-fifth of all AB recipients lived where there were no other adults present to provide personal services if needed; 18 percent lived alone, and 2 percent lived only with one or more children under 18 years of age.

Most households of recipients were quite small. The 88 percent of all recipients who lived in households included 63 percent living in households of only one, two, or three persons. Only 17 per-

Figure 4

LIVING ARRANGEMENTS OF AB RECIPIENTS

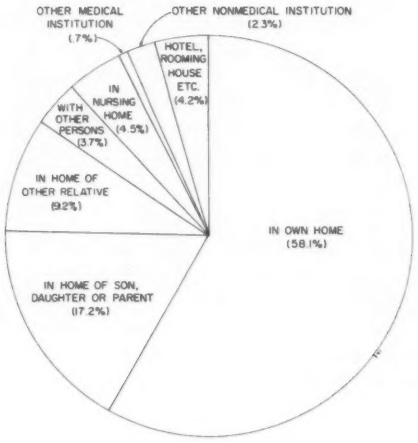
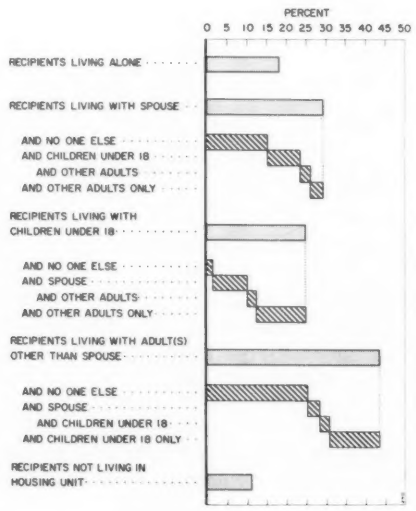

OTHER MEDICAL INSTITUTION (.7%)
OTHER NONMEDICAL INSTITUTION (2.3%)
HOTEL, ROOMING HOUSE ETC. (4.2%)
IN NURSING HOME (4.5%)
WITH OTHER PERSONS (3.7%)
IN HOME OF OTHER RELATIVE (9.2%)
IN OWN HOME (58.1%)
IN HOME OF SON, DAUGHTER OR PARENT (17.2%)

Figure 5

PERSONS WITH WHOM AB RECIPIENTS ARE LIVING


PERCENT
0 5 10 15 20 25 30 35 40 45 50
RECIPIENTS LIVING ALONE
RECIPIENTS LIVING WITH SPOUSE
AND NO ONE ELSE
AND CHILDREN UNDER 18
AND OTHER ADULTS
AND OTHER ADULTS ONLY
RECIPIENTS LIVING WITH CHILDREN UNDER 18
AND NO ONE ELSE
AND SPOUSE
AND OTHER ADULTS
AND OTHER ADULTS ONLY
RECIPIENTS LIVING WITH ADULT(S) OTHER THAN SPOUSE
AND NO ONE ELSE
AND SPOUSE
AND CHILDREN UNDER 18
AND CHILDREN UNDER 18 ONLY
RECIPIENTS NOT LIVING IN HOUSING UNIT

cent of all recipients lived in households of five or more persons:

Number of persons in the household	Percent of recipients
Total	100.0
1	18.4
2	29.1
3	15.7
4	7.7
5	5.8
6	3.7
7	2.6
8	1.8
9 or more	3.1
Unknown	.4
Not in housing unit	11.7

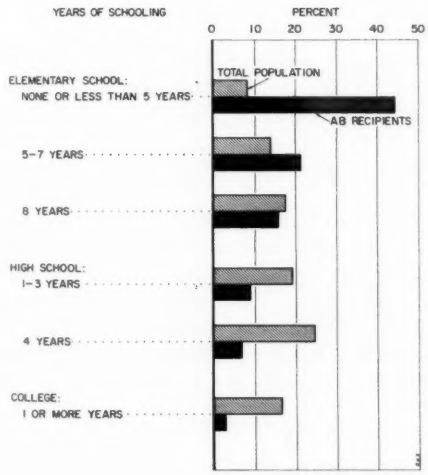
EDUCATION, TRAINING, AND EMPLOYMENT

Years of Schooling

Among the recipients for whom education was reported as known (82 percent of all recipients), the level of formal schooling was generally very low (figure 6). Only 10 percent had finished high school. Sixty-five percent had finished fewer than eight grades of school, and 44 percent had completed fewer than five grades.

Figure 6

YEARS OF SCHOOLING COMPLETED BY AB RECIPIENTS, 1962, AND BY THE TOTAL POPULATION 25 YEARS OF AGE AND OVER, 1960



Special Educational Opportunities

The survey revealed that relatively few of the AB recipients had had the advantages offered by specialized teaching facilities to blind persons. Only 11 percent of the recipients had attended a school for the blind for as much as one semester, even though over a fourth of all recipients had been blind from birth or become blind in childhood. Nine percent of the recipients had received special teaching in the home under an organized home teaching program.

Much has been written of the recent advances in the development of special facilities, technical aids and devices which encourage a more independent life for blind persons. Talking Book Machines and records have been available to the blind from the Library of Congress for many years without charge. Yet, as late as 1962 only 11 percent of all AB recipients had a Talking Book Machine. Only 9 percent were able to read Braille. Five of every six recipients over the nation (84 percent) had neither a Talking Book Machine nor the ability to read Braille. Only 1 percent of all AB recipients had the help of a guide dog.

Recent Vocational Rehabilitation Services

Twenty-two percent of the recipients of AB were reported as having been known by or referred to a vocational rehabilitation agency in the 2 years prior to the study. Nine percent had received one or more services; only 2 percent had received these services to the point of job placement or followup:

	Percent of recipients
Total	100.0
Known by or referred to vocational rehabilitation agency in the last 2 years:	
No services received	12.7
Services received:	
Job placement and/or follow-up	1.8
Vocational training	2.5
Medical treatment and/or prosthetic appliances	1.5
Medical examination	1.4
Other	.9
Type of service unknown	.8
Known or referred more than 2 years ago	20.3
Never known or referred	49.2
Unknown whether ever known or referred	8.7

Current or Past Employment

Eleven percent of the men receiving AB were working for pay, either full or part time, at the time of the survey. At the other extreme, 16 percent of the men had never been employed for pay. At least 36 percent of the men had not held employment for 10 years or more, while 16 percent had worked within the past 5 years but were no longer employed.

The present and past labor force attachment was much lower for the women receiving AB. Only 3-1/2 percent of the women were employed at the time of the survey. Fifty-seven percent had never held paid employment, but of this group four-fifths were occupied as homemakers for their families. Most of the rest had not worked for pay for 10 years or more:

	Percent of recipients		
	Total	Male	Female
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0
Never employed:			
Homemaker	23.2	1.6	44.8
Other	13.1	14.4	11.8
Not currently employed. Time since most recent employment:			
Less than 1 year	1.9	2.8	1.0
1 year, less than 2	2.5	3.7	1.4
2 years, less than 5	6.7	9.1	4.3
5 years, less than 10	10.3	13.4	7.2
10 years or more	28.0	36.1	20.1
Unknown	3.1	4.0	2.2
Currently employed:			
Full time	2.7	4.4	1.0
Part time, regular	2.4	3.3	1.5
Part time, intermittent ...	2.6	4.2	1.0
Employment history unknown ..	3.4	3.0	3.9

Nature of Current Employment

Just under 8 percent of all recipients--about 6,600 nationwide--were employed for pay in 1962. Only about one-fourth of these persons were in sheltered work. Roughly one-third were in unsheltered employment for wages or salary. The largest group--36 percent--were self-employed, most of them in their own business or farm:

Number of recipients employed	6,600
Percent distribution by class of employment:	
Total	100.0
Self-employed:	
Own business or farm	27.5
State agency managed vending stand ...	4.4
Small business under State program ...	4.1
Employed for wages or salary:	
Sheltered work:	
Sheltered workshop	22.5
Industrial homework	2.9
Unsheltered work:	
Private employer	29.0
Government	2.6
Working without pay in family business or farm	2.1
Class of work unknown	5.0

PROGRAM DATA

Duration of Assistance

Aid to the blind is very similar to OAA in having a very low rate of turnover of recipients. In both of these programs long-term cases predominate, the majority of recipients having received assistance continuously for more than 5 years; by comparison, there are relatively few long-term cases receiving AFDC and APTD (figure 7). The median length of time since the present period of assistance began for the AB cases was 6.1 years; comparable medians for the other programs obtained in recent studies were 6.2 years in OAA (1960), 2.6 years in APTD (1962), and 2.1 years in AFDC (1961). Striking differences are observed between the two programs of assistance for the disabled, AB and APTD (figure 8). Of all AB recipients, 56 percent had received aid for 5 years or more. In the newer program of APTD (operative since 1950) only 26 percent of recipients had been aided for as long as 5 years.

Residence Prior to Assistance

As a whole, the AB recipients constituted a very stable population. Nearly two-thirds were born in the State which was providing them with assistance (figure 9). About one-fourth had been born elsewhere but had already lived in their present State for 10 years or more when

they first began receiving federally aided public assistance. Only 4 percent had lived in the State of current residence for less than 5 years when they first began receiving such assistance.

Figure 7

YEARS SINCE CASE WAS LAST OPENED FOR ASSISTANCE, BY PROGRAM, SELECTED YEARS, 1960–1962

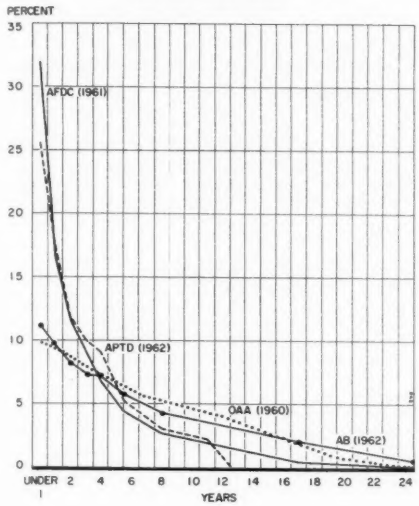


Figure 8

CUMULATIVE PERCENT OF AB AND APTD RECIPIENTS, BY LENGTH OF TIME SINCE MOST RECENT OPENING OF CASE

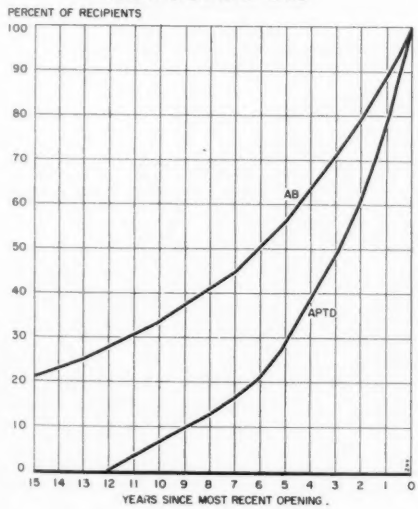
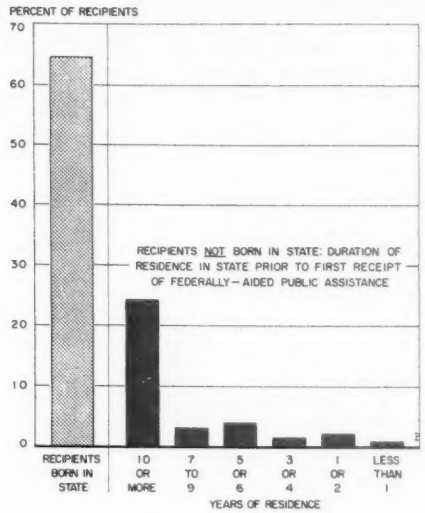


Figure 9

AB RECIPIENTS BORN IN STATE PROVIDING ASSISTANCE, AND THOSE BORN ELSEWHERE BY DURATION OF RESIDENCE IN STATE PRIOR TO RECEIVING ASSISTANCE



Other Assistance Going Into the Home

While the categorical aid programs are for the purpose of providing assistance to the individual who is needy and meets eligibility requirements, many of these recipients live in families whose other members are also destitute. If the services of a relative who is destitute are required by the blind recipient, the needs of such an essential person can be included in the recipient's assistance budget. Such persons, together with the recipient, make up the "assistance unit." The 1962 study showed that 9.5 percent of all AB recipients were joined by one other person in the assistance unit, and 0.2 percent of the recipients were joined by two or more persons; 90.5 percent of all AB assistance units thus included only the recipient.

Aside from the essential persons included with the recipient in the assistance unit, there were many other persons living in the home with recipients of AB. Sixty-four percent of all AB recipients lived in a home with one or more other persons

who were not included in the AB payment. In a large proportion of these homes (over two-fifths), one or more of these other persons were also receiving public assistance. Fifteen percent or more of the homes of AB recipients included OAA recipients, and over 12 percent included a family receiving AFDC. In just over 8 percent, there was another AB recipient sharing the home:

Number of recipients in housing units with persons not included in the AB assistance unit	55,000
Percent distribution by type of assistance received by others in household.	
Total	100.0
None	58.1
General assistance only	1.6
Other public assistance, with or without general assistance. Total	40.3
Additional AB only	5.7
Additional AB and one or more other types	2.6
Aid to families with dependent children only	12.4
Old-age assistance only	14.6
Aid to the permanently and totally disabled only	2.8
Medical assistance for the aged only	.2
Two or more types without AB	1.9

Public Welfare Social Services

In addition to providing for public assistance payments and the activities involved in reviewing continuing eligibility and financial need for such payments, public welfare agencies make available to recipients many supportive and facilitating social services. Such help covers a wide range, including the same services extended to sighted recipients, such as the use of agency and community resources for medical care and health maintenance, recreation, education, improved housing, and the solution of interpersonal problems. Additional casework services may be necessary because of the difficulties associated with a severe visual handicap, such as: personal adjustment to the handicap; shifts in family roles and responsibilities due to the fact of blindness; and encouragement to accept retraining, achieve self-care, and gain security in mingling with the sighted world through work and social outlets. Some recipients need no special services beyond their assistance payments; others require a little guidance, and still others need a great deal of sustained casework.

Caseworkers reported that approximately half of all AB recipients had received one or more social services in the 12 months immediately preceding the 1962 survey. For the largest group (32 percent), some arrangements had been made for the provision of needed medical care. Nearly 22 percent of all recipients had received service involving personal adjustment, family relationships, and/or participation in community activities:

Services other than financial assistance received from the public assistance agency in the preceding 12 months	Percent of recipients
Total	1/ 100.0
Arrangement for medical care	32.4
Arrangement for nonmedical services and/or facilities designed to increase recipient's capacity for self-care	9.1
Arrangement for homemaker service	2.1
Service related to improvement of recipient's housing	6.2
Casework service related to recipient's problems of personal adjustment, family relationships, and/or participation in community activities	21.5
None of these services	47.6
Unknown	3.4

1/ Total exceeds 100.0 since more than one type of service was reported for some recipients.

VISUAL AND OTHER HEALTH CONDITIONS

Extent of Blindness

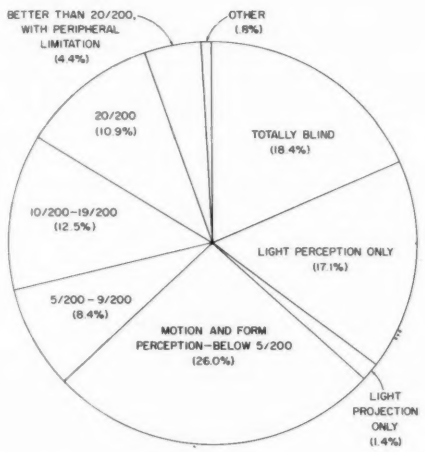
Few of those individuals who are considered "blind" are actually totally blind; most, rather, have extremely limited vision. To be eligible for aid to the blind one does not have to be completely without sight. For purposes of this program Federal policy defines blindness as including "persons having insufficient vision to perform tasks for which sight is essential, as well as persons without vision." Each State has adopted its own specific definition of blindness for aid to the blind, in terms of ophthalmic measurement. The Bureau of Family Services has recommended to States the following

definition: "Central visual acuity of 20/200 or less in the better eye with correcting glasses" or "a field defect in which the peripheral field has contracted to such an extent that the widest diameter of visual field subtends an angular distance of no greater than 20 degrees." That this definition is generally applied is indicated by the fact that fewer than 2 percent of all recipients were reported as not meeting such a criterion.

Fewer than one-fifth of the AB recipients were found to be totally blind (figure 10). However, most recipients had extremely poor vision; over 61 percent had visual acuity measurements poorer than 5/200.

Figure 10

EXTENT OF VISION OF AB RECIPIENTS



Site and Type of Eye Affection

The defective vision of AB recipients resulted from a wide variety of different conditions, no one of which accounted for a very large proportion of the caseload. The only sizable groups reported were those whose visual limitations resulted from cataracts (15.3 percent of the total), atrophy of the optic nerve (12.6 percent), noncongenital glaucoma (11.7 percent), and degeneration of the retina (9.5 percent). Recipients were distributed as follows in terms of the site and type of their reported affections:

	Percent of recipients
Total	100.0
Eyeball in general:	
Glaucoma, other than congenital	11.7
Myopia, detachment of retina specified	.3
Myopia, detachment of retina not specified	2.7
Panophthalmitis, endophthalmitis	.4
Atrophic globe	2.7
Absence of eyeball	.6
Other	4.7
Cornea and sclera:	
Keratitis	4.8
Other	4.3
Lens:	
Cataract	15.3
Other	1.3
Uveal tract:	
Uveitis	3.0
Chorioretinitis	3.2
Sympathetic ophthalmia	.7
Other	1.1
Retina:	
Retinitis, retinopathy	3.3
Detachment of retina	1.5
Retinal degeneration	9.5
Other	1.8
Optic nerve, optic pathway, and cortical visual center:	
Optic nerve atrophy	12.6
Other	1.5
All other:	
Other specified	1.7
Affection not specified	11.2

Etiology of Blindness

The origins of the conditions leading to blindness were not so well reported; for 19 percent of the recipients the origin was reported as "unknown to science," and for 29 percent as "not determined by physician or not reported." (The latter group included those recipients--8.7 percent of all recipients--whose eyes were tested by an optometrist.) Thus, a positive report as to etiology was available for only about 52 percent of the recipients. Twelve percent were reported as having conditions which originated with infectious diseases, 7 percent had conditions brought on by trauma or poisoning, less than 1 percent had neoplasms as the origin, for 18 percent the origin was another type of disease or disorder, and for 15 percent it was another type of condition, resulting from a prenatal influence. The distribution of all recipients according to major etiological classification was as follows:

	Percent of recipients
Total	100.0
Infectious diseases. Total	11.7
Gonorrhea	.5
Syphilis	5.0
Trachoma	1.9
Other	4.3
Trauma and poisoning. Total	7.3
Occupational activity	.7
Other	6.5
Neoplasms	.7
Diseases and disorders, not elsewhere classified. Total	17.8
Diabetes mellitus	3.3
Senile degeneration	9.1
Vascular diseases	3.1
Other	2.3
Prenatal influence, not elsewhere classified. Total	15.0
Hereditary origin	5.3
Congenital origin other than hereditary	8.3
Prenatal influence not specified as to type of origin	1.4
Unknown to science	18.8
Not determined by physician or not reported	28.9

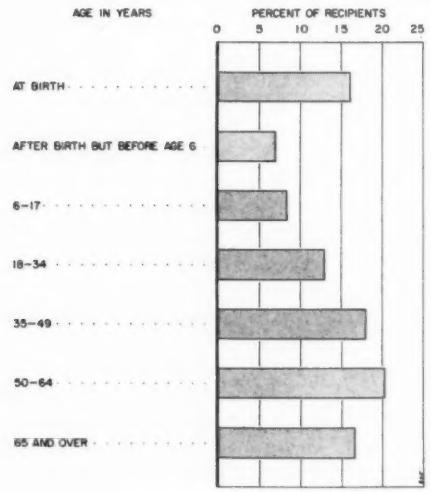
Age at Loss of Sight

The age at which blindness began varied widely among the recipients (figure 11). A sizable group had been blind from birth; however, a large proportion had not become blind until they reached old age.

The reported age at loss of sight, of course, varies with the current age of the recipients. The older a recipient, the older he is likely to have been when he lost his sight. Thus, it was found that a high proportion of the aged recipients were already middle aged or older when they lost their sight. Of the recipients who were 65 and over at the time of the survey, 41 percent did not lose their sight until after they had passed their 65th birthday, and fully 70 percent lost their sight after reaching 50. Only 4 percent of the aged recipients had been blind from birth, and only another 7 percent of them became blind in childhood, i.e., after birth but before reaching 18 years of age.

Figure 11

AB RECIPIENTS BY AGE AT LOSS OF SIGHT



Impairments Other Than Blindness

Caseworkers were asked to report whether recipients in the study had any obvious physical impairments in addition to blindness. Nineteen percent of the AB recipients were reported to have another physical defect known to the worker:

	Percent of recipients
Deafness or serious hearing impairment	9.2
Serious speech defect	1.5
Missing arm, hand, leg, or foot	1.0
Paralysis, including cerebral palsy	2.3
Other defect or deformity of limbs, back, spine or trunk	4.5

Chronic Physical or Mental Conditions

Caseworkers were also asked to report if, on the basis of medical evidence in the records of the agency, the recipient had any of a selected list of chronic physical or mental impairments. (If the recipient had two or more conditions, only the most serious was to be reported.) Without doubt many chronic conditions are missed in such reporting, since such conditions frequently would not come to the attention of the agency in the form of medical evidence. Still, 45 percent of the recipients were reported on this basis to have one of the listed conditions. The most common conditions were heart or artery disease (13 percent), diabetes (6 percent), arthritis or rheumatism (6 percent), and mental deficiency or retardation (5 percent). The total distribution of re-

cipients by reported conditions was as follows:

	Percent of recipients
Total	100.0
Tuberculosis	.5
Asthma or any chronic respiratory disease other than tuberculosis	1.6
Syphilis or other venereal disease	1.3
Heart or artery disease, any kind except cerebral	13.1
Cerebrovascular disease	2.4
Parkinson's disease	.3
Epilepsy or convulsions	1.0
Mental deficiency or retardation	5.1
Psychosis, psychoneurosis, or personality disorder	2.3
Diabetes	6.2
Arthritis or rheumatism	6.2
Cancer	1.0
Kidney stones or other kidney disease	1.3
Stomach or duodenal ulcer	1.4
Gallbladder disease	.8
Cirrhosis, hepatitis, or other liver disease	.2
None of above conditions reported	55.4

Mobility and Travel Arrangements

Further evidence as to the general condition of the AB recipients was supplied in terms of whether the recipient was confined to the home by his condition, or, if not, his degree of independence in getting around outside the home. Relatively few of the recipients (16 percent) were confined to their home because of physical or mental conditions, and of these about half were confined to a bed or wheelchair. Thirty-six percent of the recipients were able to get around unaided, while 40 percent needed the help of another person:

	Percent of recipients
Total	100.0
Confined to home because of physical and/or mental condition:	
Bedfast	3.7
Chairfast	4.3
Not bedfast or chairfast	7.9
Not confined to home. Travel arrangements outside of home:	
Alone:	
Without cane	22.7
With cane	13.3
With aid of:	
Member of family or friend	39.5
Paid guide	.5
Guide dog	1.0
Other	.8
Travel arrangements unknown	4.0
Mobility status unknown	2.2

CONCLUSION

The statistics obtained through the aid to the blind survey add up to a graphic picture of a large group of handicapped Americans whose limitations are compounded by financial need.

Regular program statistics have previously provided information on the number of blind persons receiving this assistance, in what States and counties they were living, how much financial assistance they received, types of medical care provided for, and how many people entered and left the program each year. This survey now adds information, in broad terms, on who these people are--their age, sex, living arrangements, education, employment, and the like. Some major findings are:

People outside the metropolitan areas are much more likely than metropolitan residents to receive AB.

Recipients tend to be middle-aged or older; their median age is 61 years.

Recipients were almost equally divided among men and women; women in the program tend to be older than men.

Nonwhites are almost four times as likely as whites to receive AB.

Relatively few of the recipients are married.

Nearly one-fifth of the recipients live alone. One recipient in 14 lives in an institution.

Most recipients have limited education. Two-thirds have completed fewer than eight grades.

Only one-sixth of all recipients either are able to read Braille or have the use of a Talking Book Machine.

Only 8 percent of the recipients are employed, most of them part time.

Most of the women receiving aid have never held employment.

The average recipient has received aid to the blind continuously for the last 6 years.

Most AB recipients are still living in their native State, and most of the others were long-term residents of their current State before they began receiving assistance.

Many of the AB recipients live with

recipients of other public assistance programs.

About half of all AB recipients had received casework services through the public welfare agencies in the preceding year--mostly in the form of arrangements for medical care.

Fewer than one-fifth of the AB recipients are totally blind, but all have such poor sight as to handicap them severely.

Nineteen percent of the AB recipients have a physical impairment in addition to blindness.

Forty-five percent of the recipients are known to have a chronic physical or mental condition aside from blindness.

Eighty-four percent of the recipients are not confined to their homes, and nearly half of the recipients not confined are able to get around outside the home without help.

Thus, the statistical picture of these people contains many problems and much discouragement in terms of their future prospects. In light of their ages, their disabilities, their limited education, their long dependency, and many other factors, it is clear that there is little likelihood that many of these recipients can be rehabilitated to full self-support again. And yet, there is also encouraging information--the small number of recipients in institutions, the ability of many to get around unaided, the many without indications of chronic conditions, etc.--suggesting the high potentials for self-care if not self-support. The data, taken altogether, strongly suggest the needs for continuing and increasing educational, rehabilitative, and social services to help these individuals to realize their full potentials, to meet and overcome their problems, and to make the most of whatever strengths they still have.

New Research and Demonstration Projects

Grants for three investigations of relationships between poverty and certain cultural and social conditions are among five new social welfare research grants, totaling $113,097, awarded under the Cooperative Research and Demonstration Grants Program, which is administered by the Welfare Administration with the cooperation of the Social Security Administration.

A study of the relationship between poverty and the use of alcohol will be conducted by Stanford University, Stanford, Calif., with a grant of $16,924.

Differences in attitudes and value systems of the very poor and the middle class will be studied by the Merrill-Palmer Institute in Detroit with a grant of $15,288.

A $10,000 grant to the University of Michigan, Ann Arbor, will support a study of the relationship between geographic mobility and poverty.

The two other grants, $46,385 to the Council on Social Work Education in New York City and $24,500 to the University of California, Berkeley, will support studies on the training of social workers and the administration of public welfare agencies. Both studies are designed to yield knowledge that will make it possible for public welfare agencies to deal more effectively with chronic poverty and other social problems.

International Research Administered By the Welfare Administration

MARJORIE FARLEY*

MANY OF THE PROBLEMS that beset our society are also common to other parts of the world. For example, unemployed school dropouts are "social dynamite" in Tel Aviv as well as in American cities. Many old people and children live in neglected circumstances in many different societies. Complications of pregnancy, illnesses of the newborn, and congenital defects continue to be of major concern in the United States as they are elsewhere. Supported by U.S.--owned foreign currencies derived from the sale of agricultural surpluses, intercountry research into such social and health problems of mutual importance is being developed by the Welfare Administration.

The program was initiated in fiscal year 1962 with the equivalent of $1,607,000 in local currencies of seven countries: Burma, India, Israel, Pakistan, Poland, United Arab Republic, and Yugoslavia. To date, grants have been awarded for 33 projects in six countries (table). The International Office in the Office of the Commissioner of Welfare serves as a focal point for this program with the Children's Bureau responsible for maternal and child health projects.

This research program has multiple advantages in terms of the special circumstances in the participating countries, cost, exchange of technical knowledge, and distribution of the research workload.

Circumstances in the participating countries make them effective "laboratories" for the study of certain problems. In maternal and child health research, concentrations of cases provide an efficient and economical source of research material. For example, toxemia of pregnancy and diarrhea in infancy still exist in the United States, but only a few cases are found in any one institution at any one time, whereas, in some of the countries included in this program, the numbers are sizable. Many situations, such as isolation of the aged, migration to the cities, and juvenile delinquency, have had an even sharper impact in these countries than in countries such as the United States which have a longer history of urbanization and industrialization and more highly developed services and resources. The concentration of health and welfare problems and the urgency of meeting them are leading to new approaches which may have application in many nations. The wide variety of conditions and range in stages of development provide opportunities to select the most suitable setting for a particular study.

There is a growing pool of well-trained scientists in these countries who are eager to cooperate with the United States in research projects. The professional contacts established through the foreign currency research program promote goodwill and increase the opportunities for scientific personnel (both overseas and in this country) to share knowledge and to keep up with new developments. Furthermore, this program, by encouraging qualified persons in the participating countries to devote time and skill to needed research, augments the limited number of persons experienced in applied research in these fields.

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FOREIGN CURRENCY RESEARCH PROJECTS, AS OF DECEMBER 31, 1964

Study	Grantee and investigator	Period of support
WELFARE		
The Barpali Village Service Experiment in Community Development	Saugar U., Madhya Pradesh, India; Leela & S.C. Dube	1/63-7/65
Agency Expectations & Employment of Professional Social Workers	Indian Conference of Social Work, Bombay, India; P.Ramachandran	7/64-7/66
The Impact of Patterns of Child-Rearing on Personality Development	Inst. of Social Sciences, Varanasi-2, India; R.S. Pandey	4/64-4/67
Effect of Mothers' Employment on Family Life	Madras School of Social Work, Madras, India; K.N. George	4/64-10/65
Institutional Care Program in Relation to After-Care & Rehabilitation of Released Delinquents	Indian Conference of Social Work, Bombay, India; S.D. Gokhale	7/64-7/66
Conflicts of Young Adult Students in Relation to Parental Norms	Faculty of Social Work; U. of Baroda, Baroda, India; G.G. Dadlani	3/64-3/66
Community Organization in an Urban Community	School of Social Work, Nirmala Niketan, Bombay, India; N. Viswanathan	10/64-4/68
Forces Acting in "Street Corner Groups"	Ministry of Social Welfare, Govt. of Israel, Jerusalem; Karl Frankenstein	10/62-12/65
Institutionalization of Children--Criteria & Alternatives	Paul Baerwald School of Social Work, Hebrew U., Jerusalem; L.D. Jaffe	10/62-10/66
Social Welfare Services from the Users' Point of View	Paul Baerwald School of Social Work, Hebrew U., Jerusalem; Jona M. Rosenfeld	9/62-12/64
Families in Israel	Dept. of Statistics, Hebrew U., Jerusalem; Roberto Bachi	4/63-4/66
The Functions of the Trained & Semi-Trained Social Worker in a Public Family Agency	Paul Baerwald School of Social Work, Hebrew U., Jerusalem; Dina Lieberman	6/63-6/65
Indigenous Leaders of Institutionalized Delinquents	Ministry of Social Welfare, Govt. of Israel, Jerusalem, Rachel Hutner	3/63-9/65
Social Treatment of Families in Israel	Paul Baerwald School of Social Work, Jerusalem; Jona M. Rosenfeld	11/64-12/65
Training for Social Work in Rural Areas	Inst. for Training Social Workers, Ministry of Social Welfare, Jerusalem; Rivka Rahat	7/64-7/66
Family Life, Social Relationships & Needs of the Aged of Two Ethnic Groups	Ministry of Social Welfare, Jerusalem; Theodor Gruschka	8/64-8/67
Social Work Training at Panjab U. in Relation to Social Welfare Needs of Pakistan	Dept. of Social Work, U. of Panjab, Lahore, Pakistan; Rifat Rashid	1/63-1/66
Family Needs Resulting from Increase in Employment of Married Women	Inst. for Social Economy; Warsaw, Poland; J. Piotrowski	1/64-1/67
Requirements of Aged People & Related Need for Social Welfare Facilities	Inst. for Social Economy; Warsaw, Poland; J. Piotrowski	6/64-6/67
Housing in Selected Areas with Special Reference to Family & Community Needs & Social Services in Public Housing Projects	National Center for Social & Criminological Research; Cairo, U.A.R.; Gamal Zaki	12/63-12/65
After-Care of Juvenile Delinquents Released from a Correctional Institute	National Center for Social & Criminological Research, Cairo, U.A.R.; B.E.D.M. Ali	2/64-2/69
MATERNAL AND CHILD HEALTH		
Socioethnological Factors in the Etiology of Toxemia of Pregnancy	Hadassah Medical School, Hebrew U., Jerusalem; A.Brzezinski	4/64-4/67
Growth & Development Up to the Age of Five Years of Children from Various Social Strata & Ethnic Groups	Hadassah Medical School, Hebrew U., Jerusalem; Z. Shamir	11/62-11/67
National Screening of Newborn Infants by Guthrie Test for PKU	Tel Hashomer Govt. Hosp., Tel Litvinski, Israel; B.E.Cohen & Ariah Szeinberg	3/64-3/66
Methods for Early Detection of Hearing Loss in Infants	Rambam Govt. Hospital, Haifa, Israel; M. Altman	10/64-10/68
Diarrheal Disease in Infants & Children	Post Graduate Med. Center, Jinnah Central Hospital, Karachi, Pakistan; H. Ali Kahn	1/63-1/66
A Study of the Incidence of PKU in Pakistan	Jinnah Post Graduate Medical Ctr.,Karachi, Pakistan; H. Ali Kahn	4/64-4/65
Auditory Impairment in Children in Poland	Inst. for Mother & Child, Warsaw, Poland; D. Borkowska-Gaertig	2/64-2/67
Incidence & Possible Causative Factors of Toxemia of Pregnancy in Different Districts & Cities	Medical Academy, Lublin, Poland; Stanislaw Liebhart	2/64-2/67
A Screening Method for PKU	Inst. for Mother & Child, Warsaw,Poland; Barbara Cabalska	2/64-2/67
Epidemiology & Etiology of Severe Mental Subnormality	Ministry of Health, Warsaw, Poland; Ignacy Wald	2/64-2/67
Followup Studies of Mature & Premature Babies	Faculty of Medicine, Alexandria U., U.A.R. A. Shafik Abbassy	8/64-8/69
A Study of the Incidence of PKU in Yugoslavia.	Fed. Inst. of Public Health, Beograd, Yugoslavia; H. Kraus	9/64-9/66

The foreign currency research projects are concentrated in selected areas. There is emphasis on cross-national studies designed to point up similarities and differences in problems and methods of handling them in different settings.

SOCIAL WELFARE RESEARCH

Social welfare areas include, among others, the circumstances of the aging, child care and child-rearing patterns, juvenile delinquency, and the training and deployment of personnel.

The needs of older people present new demands on social, health, and recreational services, particularly in urban communities. The United States, Denmark, and the United Kingdom have already carried out identical surveys of living conditions of the aged. Some of the findings, as well as the design of the survey, have been made available to Israel and Poland for current studies. The several studies will produce new knowledge of what is basic in the aging process, what is related to conditions such as industrialization, and what pertains to circumstances in specific countries. Basic data will point out what services and facilities are being used, suggest what needs can be anticipated, and provide important guidelines for program planning.

Research in the United States on the impact on family life of mothers working out of the home is now being augmented by studies in India and in Poland. All countries participating in the present study are interested in such effects as changes in the roles of husband and wife and shifts in the responsibility for care of children. In some communities where women are meeting critical manpower needs in industry, the government has stepped into the situation to provide not only supervisory care for children but also supportive community facilities. Exploration of relative benefits of these programs will help guide other countries which are planning action or research in this area of concern.

Israel and other countries have extensive programs of group care for children. In one Israeli social welfare project, objective criteria have been developed to determine what form of care will most effectively meet the needs of individual children whose own homes have proved inadequate. These criteria are now being tested. New in the field of child care, this scientific method may contribute significantly to preventing damage to the child which results from inappropriate placement.

Child-rearing patterns are known to have a direct bearing on personality development and behavior. Countries such as India and Israel provide excellent opportunities to analyze patterns in populations of different economic and social strata and of varying ethnic backgrounds.

Because social change is occurring so fast in India, that country affords an excellent setting for a study of the nearly universal problem of adaptation to society by young people in conflict with the standards and expectations of their parents, who were reared in a different cultural environment.

International exchange of information in the field of juvenile delinquency has been well established. The sharp impact of the problem has prompted investigators in India, Israel, and Egypt to develop innovative programs. The assessment of these programs can be of widespread value. One Israeli study is revealing distinct and different patterns of leadership among institutionalized juvenile delinquents. These findings as well as observations of the leaders' relationships with staff add new knowledge for administrators and personnel in correctional institutions.

Another Israeli study is exploring use of social services as related to other aspects of participation in the community. Until recently, research in this area has been very limited. This study is designed to provide "feedback" concerning the efficacy of services from the viewpoint of users, who are frequently among the less vocal groups in the community. The project includes development of a scale of objective, measurable factors related to use or nonuse of available services.

As in Israel, we have services in the United States which are not utilized by the people for whom they are intended. Any new tool or new information may be useful in our efforts to provide essential social services, particularly to populations moving from rural areas to towns and cities and from the south to the north; to recently resettled Puerto Ricans, to the Spanish and Chinese concentrations in the west and southwest; and to Cuban refugees.

In all countries, social welfare services are expanding more rapidly than training facilities. The social work profession is relatively new; there are, however, already more than 450 schools of social work around the world. A central question is the extent and kind of training required for specific tasks in the social services. This and related questions are being explored in studies supported in India, Israel, and Pakistan.

MATERNAL AND CHILD HEALTH RESEARCH

The 12 projects in the field of maternal and child health parallel areas of special concern in the domestic research program of the Children's Bureau: mental retardation, maternity and newborn care, and handicapping conditions.

Mental retardation is the subject of five of the projects. Four of these--in Israel, Pakistan, Poland, and Yugoslavia--are testing the use of the Guthrie technique for finding cases of phenylketonuria (PKU) in infants. Use of this technique has been highly successful in the United States. There are still unknowns, however, such as the incidence of the condition in various ethnic groups. Such information, which can readily be obtained where large ethnic concentrations occur in other countries, may prove to be highly significant in the study of this and other inborn errors of metabolism.

A new domestic program of maternal and infant care was authorized in 1963 to attempt to minimize the damage to the infants of women with complications of pregnancy. Studies made overseas of diseases of pregnant women and of newborn infants complement research conducted by the Children's Bureau in its domestic program. Toxemia of pregnancy is the leading cause of maternal mortality in the United States and one of the causes of premature birth; little is known as to its cause. The marked difference in prevalence of toxemia of pregnancy in Israel between mothers of European-American origin and those of oriental background may yield significant new clues. A related study is being carried out in Poland.

An increase in domestic funds is making it possible to step up the program of services to handicapped children and to broaden its scope. Studies being conducted in Israel and in Poland will provide additional bases for these activities.

ADMINISTRATION

The development of the foreign currency program has required establishment of contacts with scientists in the countries where the funds are available, development of mutual understanding, agreement on common research interests, and establishment of guidelines and procedures.

Proposals are accepted from governmental and other nonprofit organizations and institutions. Investigators in the agency may initiate a proposal or they may develop proposals following personal contact with a U.S. technical expert representing special research interests of the Welfare Administration. Primary factors considered in evaluating applications are: potential value of the findings to the United States and the participating country, soundness of the study design, competence of the research director, validity of the financial plan, and relationship of the proposal to projects already completed or in progress.

Upon approval by the Welfare Administration, the grant is awarded to the organization in accordance with a memorandum of understanding, including a detailed budget agreement, signed by the Commissioner of Welfare and by the re-

sponsible official of the grantee organization. Funds are obligated for the total life of the project, typically 2 to 5 years. Authorization for ongoing payments is based on evaluation of periodic reports. All official documents and correspondence are routed through the Department of State and the American embassy in the participating country.

U.S. technical experts who, in some instances, help develop the research designs follow the progress of each study. Budget agreements can include travel funds to enable U.S. consultants to make on-site visits and participating scientists to travel to the United States or elsewhere for special training or observation. Many of these researchers have had advanced study in this country; such experience increases awareness of the American scene and the likelihood that the studies will be useful here as well as abroad.

Juvenile Delinquency Project Grants

During the fiscal years 1962-64, Federal grants totaling $16.9 million were awarded for demonstration and training projects under the Juvenile Delinquency and Youth Offenses Control Act of 1961. These grants are administered by the Office of Juvenile Delinquency and Youth Development, Welfare Administration, in cooperation with the President's Committee on Juvenile Delinquency and Youth Crime. Of the 110 grants approved, 27, totaling $10.7 million, were for demonstration projects, and 83, totaling $6.2 million, were for training projects. About $12.7 million in local money and services was contributed to the projects during fiscal years 1962-64.

Of the 27 demonstration grants, 16 ($3.4 million) were awarded to communities for the planning of broad-scale programs against conditions that spawn delinquency. Eleven grants ($7.3 million) were used to launch the demonstrations of community programs.

The training grants have gone to universities, colleges, and other nonprofit organizations for short-term training of persons who work with delinquents and potential delinquents. The projects were designed not only to help alleviate the shortage of workers but also to develop more effective training methods and materials.

A complete list of the projects is available from the Office of Juvenile Delinquency and Youth Development, Welfare Administration, Washington, D.C. 20201.

Projects approved, fiscal years 1962-64

Activity	Number	Amount
Demonstration projects. Total	27	$10,722,140
Planning	16	3,431,906
Action	11	7,290,234
Training projects. Total	83	$ 6,178,903
Training centers	13	1,610,052
Curriculum development	32	2,696,387
Workshops, institutes, seminars, etc.	38	1,872,464
Total projects	110	$16,901,043

Public Assistance and Community Action Programs

In order to distinguish between the respective roles of public assistance programs administered under the Social Security Act and community action programs authorized under the Economic Opportunity Act, it is necessary to analyze each in terms of purposes, characteristics, similarities, and differences.

Public assistance programs are primarily concerned with the needs of individuals or families who are economically dependent upon public financial aid. To this end, money, medical care, and social services may be provided. In accord with this purpose, assistance is given to persons who are in financial need, or likely to become in need, after other social resources for their support--such as the social insurances--have been exhausted or found insufficient. The characteristics of public assistance programs reflect this basic responsibility as well as the requirement that benefits be equitably available to all who are entitled to them, as soon as possible, no matter where they may live.

Community action programs are aimed at supporting local attempts to combine services in a coordinated attack on the causes of poverty. New approaches to problems are to be developed and tried. Funds for community action programs are used to provide both the coordinating and technical staff for this total community effort and to finance new elements of the program which are not otherwise available and which are deemed necessary for a new attack against the varied problems of the poor.

SOME BASIC CHARACTERISTICS

PUBLIC ASSISTANCE PROGRAMS	COMMUNITY ACTION PROGRAMS
Statewide operation; includes every county, and community.	Operates only in selected localities.
Primary focus on current financial needs of individuals or families, with increasing focus on wide range of services since the 1962 amendments to the Social Security Act.	Focuses on services to people.
Receipt of benefits based upon legal right of individuals or families; available to all those who meet the basic conditions prescribed by law.	Selected clientele.
Federal funds match State-local expenditures for an ongoing program based on detailed law.	Project funds allotted to communities for specific period of time.
Substantial non-Federal funds involved.	Limited non-Federal funds involved.
Federal-State relationships in administration.	Federal-local relationship in administration.
An established administrative structure, with relatively strict administrative and fiscal controls at all levels of government including merit system for personnel.	A new administrative structure developing; no merit system requirement for personnel.
Emphasis on individual or family needs in determining eligibility for benefits.	Emphasis on institutional and environmental change.

Public assistance represents a major resource in the community's war on poverty. It is a source for financial support, which is an essential element in making programs of education and other services effective. Community action programs can contribute to the aims of public assistance by expanding services for persons in the community who are most likely to need financial assistance. In addition, because of their flexibility, they may stimulate new insights and methods for opening opportunities to the poor which will help the public assistance agency in better carrying out its own broad legal functions.

Publications of Interest*

WELFARE ADMINISTRATION

FIFTH BIENNIAL WORKSHOP ON PUBLIC WELFARE RESEARCH AND STATISTICS: PROCEEDINGS, JULY 20-24, 1964, WASHINGTON, D.C. Welfare Administration, 1965. Some of the topics are: roads to professionalization; research and demonstration projects; systems analysis and data processing; current research in day care; research on aging; and what's ahead in the Children's Bureau and in the Bureau of Family Services.

THE EXTENSION OF LEGAL SERVICES TO THE POOR: CONFERENCE PROCEEDINGS. NOVEMBER 12-14, 1964, WASHINGTON, D.C. Office of Juvenile Delinquency and Youth Development, 1965. 202 pp. 60 cents. The papers and comments of experts in fields of law, social work, and social science who participated in panel meetings on: legal needs of the poor, new services in depressed urban areas, forewarning low-income groups of common legal difficulties, the lawyer and the social worker, and the role of law schools.

CHARACTERISTICS OF STATE PUBLIC ASSISTANCE PLANS UNDER THE SOCIAL SECURITY ACT: PROVISIONS FOR MEDICAL AND REMEDIAL CARE. Public Assistance Report No. 49. 1964 edition. Bureau of Family Services, 1965. 192 pp. $1.25. Part 1 systematically describes the medical and remedial care provided by each State under old-age assistance, aid to the blind, aid to the permanently and totally disabled, and aid to families with dependent children. Part 2 presents information on the medical assistance for the aged program for each of the 37 States with MAA programs as of June 1964.

DEVELOPMENTAL PLAN FOR EMERGENCY WELFARE SERVICES: A GUIDE FOR THE LOCAL PUBLIC WELFARE DEPARTMENT. By Alda R. Bush. Bureau of Family Services, 1965. 19 pp. Suggests a course of action and some specific procedures that can be taken to stimulate community interest, enlist the support of community organizations and groups, assign responsibilities, develop an emergency services organization, complete emergency operating plans, and maintain readiness.

HIGHLIGHTS OF LEGISLATION ON AGING ENACTED BY THE STATES, 1963-64. OA No. 515. Office of Aging, February 1965. 8 pp.

FEDERAL ASSISTANCE FOR PROJECTS IN AGING: Research Project Grants Program of the National Institute of Child Health and Human Development, Public Health Service. OA No. 706. Office of Aging, December 1964. 9 pp. Number 7 in a series providing concise descriptions of the Federal financial assistance programs which support projects in aging.

JUVENILE COURT STATISTICS, 1963. Children's Bureau Statistical Series 79. 1964. 22 pp.

STATISTICS ON PUBLIC INSTITUTIONS FOR DELINQUENT CHILDREN: 1963. By Duplain R. Gant. Children's Bureau Statistical Series No. 78. 1964. 40 pp.

AGENCY OPERATED GROUP HOMES: A CASEBOOK. Descriptions of 15 Group Homes: Purposes, Administration, Admission, Staff, Program, Grouping, Community Relations, and Costs, Including an Evaluation of Values and Limitations in Using the Resource. Compiled by Martin Gula. Children's Bureau, 1965. 89 pp. Companion pamphlet to AGENCY OPERATED GROUP HOMES (Children's Bureau Publication 416).

WHAT IS GOOD DAY CARE? Children's Bureau Folder 53. 1964. 11 pp. 15 cents. What day care services are, who has them, who needs them, and other basic information.

*Publications for which prices are listed may be ordered from the Superintendent of Documents, U.S. Government Printing Office, Washington, D.C. 20402. Inquiries or orders for other publications should be directed to the issuing agency.

Program and Operating Statistics

PUBLIC ASSISTANCE IN JANUARY 1965

The total number of persons aided under the six public assistance programs[1] in January was 8.1 million--about 117,000 more than in December. The rise reflected, in part, the impact of seasonal influences and was centered in aid to families with dependent children and general assistance. For AFDC, nearly two-thirds of the increase of 82,800 (1.9 percent) was attributable to the increase in the unemployed-parent segment. Four-fifths of the States reported increases in general assistance, and nationally the number of persons aided rose 28,400 (3.6 percent).

For aid to the permanently and totally disabled, 6,200 of the rise of 7,100 (1.3 percent) occurred in California, which liberalized eligibility requirements in January. The slowdown in the rate of increase in aid to the permanently and totally disabled for all other States combined probably reflected, to some extent, the effect of the recently enacted amendments to the insurance provisions of the Social Security Act that brought higher benefits or initial benefits to totally disabled persons.

Payments under medical assistance for the aged were made in behalf of 229,800 persons--3,100 more than in December. The downward movements in number of persons aided in old-age assistance and aid to the blind continued in January, with decreases of 4,400 (0.2 percent) and 300 (0.3 percent), respectively.

Total payments for assistance, including vendor payments for medical care, amounted to $442.2 million in January--$2.6 million below the December total. Vendor payments for medical care dropped $3.9 million, and money payments rose $1.4 million. These changes were heavily weighted by those in a few large States. Substantial decreases in total vendor medical payments were reported by California ($1.9 million) and Massachusetts ($1.0 million). Money payments for all programs in California rose $1.3 million, and New York reported a decline of $1.2 million in money payments. Reporting for New York was influenced, in part, by the strike among welfare workers in New York City.

In January, initial payments were made under medical assistance for the aged in Delaware and Rhode Island. Indiana received and approved applications for this type of assistance but did not make any payments. There are now 44 States with programs of medical assistance for the aged.

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[1] Data for specified types of assistance under State programs for aid to the aged, blind, or disabled or for such aid and medical assistance for the aged are classified with data for separate State programs for old-age assistance, aid to the blind, aid to the permanently and totally disabled, or medical assistance for the aged.

Table 1. Number of recipients of public assistance in the United States, by month, January 1964-January 1965 1/

[Except for general assistance, includes cases receiving only vendor payments for medical care]

Year and month	Old-age assistance 2/	Medical assistance for the aged 2/	Aid to the blind 2/	Aid to the permanently and totally disabled 2/	Aid to families with dependent children			General assistance 4/	
					Families	Total recipients 3/	Children	Cases	Recipients
	Number of recipients								
1964									
January....	2,190,006	156,788	97,709	482,432	983,071	4,060,209	3,042,643	376,000	952,000
February...	2,188,506	160,471	97,617	486,286	999,483	4,141,730	3,098,336	374,000	932,000
March.....	2,188,610	172,736	97,760	490,156	1,013,313	4,206,817	3,148,698	373,000	913,000
April.....	2,186,709	176,311	97,631	493,971	1,023,498	4,261,965	3,188,173	360,000	845,000
May.....	2,184,945	180,956	97,574	497,402	1,021,623	4,253,536	3,183,929	335,000	746,000
June.....	2,182,037	187,021	97,408	501,426	1,014,109	4,214,809	3,159,402	326,000	708,000
July.....	2,177,074	185,537	97,259	508,895	1,009,194	4,191,200	3,142,795	321,000	700,000
August.....	2,167,588	207,386	97,066	511,595	1,005,821	4,175,979	3,132,370	323,000	712,000
September..	2,162,386	208,358	96,853	514,938	1,003,466	4,164,828	3,126,988	321,000	702,000
October....	2,160,922	220,783	96,586	519,070	1,005,880	4,174,728	3,138,039	319,000	691,000
November...	2,161,446	217,336	96,416	521,789	1,010,016	4,195,113	3,152,468	322,000	702,000
December...	2,158,994	226,728	96,438	527,503	1,029,936	4,289,028	3,218,301	346,000	778,000
1965									
January....	2,154,581	229,787	96,155	534,607	1,047,122	4,371,872	3,274,801	352,000	807,000
	Percentage change from previous month								
1964									
January....	-0.2	+4.6	-0.1	+0.6	+1.7	+2.0	+1.9	+6.7	+9.1
February...	-.1	+2.3	-.1	+.8	+1.7	+2.0	+1.8	-.6	-2.0
March.....	(5/)	+7.6	+.1	+.8	+1.4	+1.6	+1.6	(6/)	-2.1
April.....	-.1	+2.1	-.1	+.8	+1.0	+1.3	+1.3	-3.6	-7.5
May.....	-.1	+2.6	-.1	+.7	-.2	-.2	-.1	-6.9	-11.6
June.....	-.1	+3.4	-.2	+.8	-.7	-.9	-.8	-2.9	-5.1
July.....	-.2	-.8	-.2	+1.5	-.5	-.6	-.5	-1.5	-1.2
August.....	-.4	+11.8	-.2	+.5	-.3	-.4	-.3	+.8	+1.8
September..	-.2	+.5	-.2	+.7	-.2	-.3	-.2	-.6	-1.4
October....	-.1	+6.0	-.3	+.8	+.2	+.2	+.4	-.8	-1.6
November...	(5/)	-1.6	-.2	+.5	+.4	+.5	+.5	+1.1	+1.6
December...	-.1	+4.3	(5/)	+1.1	+2.0	+2.2	+2.1	+7.3	+10.9
1965									
January....	-.2	+1.3	-.3	+1.3	+1.7	+1.9	+1.8	+1.8	+3.6

1/ All data subject to revision. 2/ Represents data for recipients of the specified type of assistance under separate State programs and under State programs for aid to the aged, blind, or disabled or for such aid and medical assistance for the aged. 3/ Includes as recipients the children and 1 or both parents or 1 caretaker relative other than a parent in families in which the requirements of such adults were considered in determining the amount of assistance. 4/ Partly estimated. Excludes Idaho, Indiana, and Nebraska; data not available. 5/ Increase of less than 0.05 percent. 6/ Decrease of less than 0.05 percent.

Table 2. Amount of public assistance payments in the United States, by month, January 1964-January 1965 1/

(Except for general assistance, includes vendor payments for medical care)

Year and month	Total 2/	Old-age assistance 3/	Medical assistance for the aged 3/	Aid to the blind 3/	Aid to the permanently and totally disabled 3/	Aid to families with dependent children	General assistance 4/
	Amount of assistance						
1964							
January	$407,262,000	$168,976,922	$30,929,251	$8,013,048	$36,599,229	$128,916,121	$25,666,000
February	414,627,000	171,345,730	31,757,790	8,076,895	37,336,550	132,718,951	24,950,000
March	424,742,000	172,520,773	34,679,610	8,140,935	38,241,308	136,836,208	25,144,000
April	427,751,000	171,442,862	36,533,311	8,167,521	38,683,080	139,563,179	24,063,000
May	422,752,000	171,194,291	35,220,765	8,200,759	38,975,829	138,443,298	21,838,000
June	422,681,000	171,135,263	36,835,583	8,188,807	39,365,811	137,028,262	21,063,000
July	423,372,000	171,666,857	36,263,042	8,218,116	40,135,368	137,360,488	21,082,000
August	422,204,000	168,196,378	39,228,163	8,198,173	39,874,356	136,270,529	20,926,000
September	423,629,000	168,527,705	38,263,807	8,179,619	40,478,606	137,613,993	21,238,000
October	434,067,000	170,460,876	43,739,320	8,237,442	41,283,107	139,484,356	21,674,000
November	428,290,000	168,957,670	39,963,969	8,194,037	41,292,179	139,295,652	21,319,000
December	444,769,000	170,334,474	44,140,554	8,274,220	42,522,111	145,179,376	23,718,000
1965							
January	442,218,000	169,148,818	43,872,286	8,275,344	42,486,101	145,746,099	23,206,000
	Percentage change from previous month						
1964							
January	+1.2	(5/)	+2.4	-0.1	+0.8	+1.8	+7.2
February	+1.8	+1.4	+2.7	+.8	+2.0	+2.9	-2.8
March	+2.4	+.7	+9.2	+.8	+2.4	+3.1	+.8
April	+.7	-.6	+5.3	+.3	+1.2	+2.0	-4.3
May	-1.2	-.1	-3.6	+.4	+.8	-.8	-9.2
June	(5/)	(5/)	+4.6	-.1	+1.0	-1.0	-3.6
July	+.2	+.3	-1.6	+.4	+2.0	+.2	+.1
August	-.3	-2.0	+8.2	-.2	-.7	-.8	-.7
September	+.3	+.2	-2.5	-.2	+1.5	+1.0	+1.5
October	+2.5	+1.1	+14.3	+.7	+2.0	+1.4	+2.1
November	-1.3	-.9	-8.6	-.5	(6/)	-.1	-1.6
December	+3.8	+.8	+10.5	+1.0	+3.0	+4.2	+11.3
1965							
January	-.6	-.7	-.6	(6/)	-.1	+.4	-2.2

1/ All data subject to revision. 2/ Total exceeds sum of columns because of inclusion of vendor payments for medical care from general assistance funds and from special medical funds; data for such expenditures partly estimated for some States. 3/ Represents data for payments to recipients of the specified type of assistance under separate State programs and under State programs for aid to the aged, blind, or disabled or for such aid and medical assistance for the aged. 4/ Partly estimated. Excludes Idaho, Indiana and Nebraska; data not available. 5/ Decrease of less than 0.05 percent. 6/ Increase of less than 0.05 percent.

Table 3. Old-age assistance: Recipients and payments to recipients, by State, January 1965 1/

[Includes vendor payments for medical care and cases receiving only such payments]

State	Number of recipients	Payments to recipients		Percentage change from--			
		Total amount	Average	December 1964 in--		January 1964 in--	
				Number	Amount	Number	Amount
Total 2/..	2,154,581	$169,148,818	$78.51	-0.2	-0.7	-1.6	+0.1
Ala.....	111,300	7,667,557	68.89	+.1	+2.1	+2.5	+1.9
Alaska 3/.....	1,374	4/ 104,377	75.97	+.2	-6.4	-.9	-4.1
Ariz.....	13,244	834,993	63.05	-.3	-.8	-1.6	-.5
Ark.....	58,865	3,766,393	63.98	-.1	+.8	+2.3	+6.5
Calif.....	273,279	29,889,493	109.37	(5/)	-1.0	+1.5	+3.6
Colo. 2/.....	43,844	4,160,428	94.89	-1.4	+1.2	-10.1	-13.8
Conn.....	7,141	595,866	83.44	-.1	+3.0	-11.8	-7.8
Del.....	1,414	90,548	64.04	+1.3	+1.1	+18.2	+7.9
D. C.....	2,395	198,061	82.70	-.5	-3.4	-2.8	-12.3
Fla. 3/.....	73,295	4,922,213	67.16	-.1	+3.3	+3.0	+7.3
Ga.....	91,996	5,165,288	56.15	-.2	-2.3	-.1	+1.7
Guam 6/.....	148	4,711	31.83	---	---	---	---
Hawaii 3/.....	1,169	93,005	79.56	+.2	+10.2	+3.4	+19.3
Idaho.....	4,414	328,492	74.42	-.9	+1.3	-10.1	-8.1
Ill. 3/.....	56,526	5,290,121	93.59	-.4	-.3	-6.2	+4.6
Ind.....	22,810	1,903,512	83.45	-.5	-2.0	-2.4	+5.1
Iowa.....	27,592	2,534,748	91.87	-.5	-2.4	-6.1	-3.6
Kans. 3/.....	21,844	2,046,489	93.69	-.7	-.3	-8.9	-8.8
Ky. 3/.....	58,036	3,468,098	59.76	(5/)	+.3	+4.7	+9.7
La.....	130,716	11,117,253	85.05	(5/)	+.1	+.8	+3.9
Maine 3/.....	11,011	909,407	82.59	-.8	-.8	-1.8	-3.2
Md. 3/.....	9,898	726,155	73.36	+.1	+.6	+4.6	+6.6
Mass.....	53,413	4,585,601	85.85	-.1	-10.4	-3.5	-7.2
Mich.....	49,078	4,463,360	90.94	-.5	-2.5	-2.5	+6.6
Minn.....	32,450	2,729,682	84.12	-.4	-2.2	-24.9	-42.0
Miss.....	73,029	2,856,955	39.12	-.3	-.3	-2.8	-2.8
Mo.....	102,203	6,930,362	67.81	-.4	-.9	-2.2	-.9
Mont.....	5,278	380,279	72.05	-.3	-.1	-7.1	-6.9
Nebr.....	12,475	1,150,042	92.19	-.3	-1.3	-1.8	+13.4
Nev.....	2,635	236,114	89.61	+.7	+2.1	+3.3	+4.2
N. H.....	4,406	449,147	101.94	-.6	-.9	-3.1	-3.4
N. J.....	13,847	1,196,176	86.39	-.2	+5.6	-1.8	+6.2
N. Mex. 3/.....	10,386	829,868	79.90	-1.9	-1.3	-3.7	+2.8
N. Y. 3/.....	56,544	5,254,526	92.93	(7/)	-.4	+.3	+3.2
N. C.....	42,798	2,579,152	60.26	-.7	-1.8	-2.4	+.7
N. Dak. 3/.....	5,197	463,608	89.21	-1.0	-3.0	-6.1	-2.7
Ohio.....	82,828	7,163,114	86.48	+1.1	+.1	-2.8	-1.6
Okla. 3/.....	82,914	7,977,673	96.22	-.3	-.3	-.9	+1.4
Oreg.....	10,334	742,922	71.89	-1.6	-.9	-10.7	-6.1
Pa.....	46,282	3,739,977	80.81	(5/)	+4.4	-2.0	+8.2
P. R. 3/.....	30,867	288,422	9.34	-.5	-.2	-6.6	-5.8
R. I. 3/.....	5,921	560,738	94.70	-.8	-.7	-1.3	+10.7
S. C.....	25,612	1,355,967	52.94	-.4	+.8	-4.1	-3.8
S. Dak.....	7,143	607,556	85.06	-.3	-.1	-4.0	-.8
Tenn.....	44,886	2,520,751	56.16	-.4	-.8	-3.6	+3.0
Tex.....	230,088	16,128,396	70.10	-.1	+.2	+.8	+.6
Utah.....	4,857	334,216	68.81	-.1	+.1	-7.2	-13.4
Vt. 3/.....	5,418	464,564	85.74	-.4	-1.2	-2.1	+.3
V. I.....	451	18,405	40.81	+.7	-.1	-5.1	+4.4
Va.....	13,307	849,769	63.86	-.4	-.1	-1.4	+2.8
Wash.....	32,626	2,497,923	76.56	-.6	-8.5	-5.4	-8.5
W. Va.....	14,148	705,228	49.85	-.5	-.4	-6.2	-4.6
Wis.....	28,390	3,057,956	107.71	-1.9	-4.5	-4.0	+2.9
Wyo.....	2,459	213,161	86.69	+.4	+1.8	-4.7	-1.3

1/ All data subject to revision. 2/ Includes 3,863 recipients aged 60-64 in Colorado and payments of $337,606 to these recipients. Such payments were made without Federal participation. 3/ Represents aid to the aged under program for aid to the aged, blind, or disabled, or for such aid and medical assistance for the aged. 4/ In addition, supplemental payments from general assistance funds were made to recipients. 5/ Decrease of less than 0.05 percent. 6/ Data for September; later data not available. 7/ Increase of less than 0.05 percent.

Table 4. Medical assistance for the aged: Recipients and payments for recipients, by State, January 1965 1/

State	Number of recipients 2/	Payments for recipients		Percentage change from December 1964	
		Total amount	Average	Number	Amount
Total.....	229,787	$43,872,286	$190.93	+1.3	-0.6
Ala.....	271	76,394	281.90	+38.3	+26.3
Ark.....	2,830	163,971	57.94	+2.6	+4.6
Calif.....	27,899	8,484,262	304.11	-15.3	-15.9
Colo. 3/.....	4,359	4/ 831,905	190.85	---	---
Conn.....	6,588	1,323,512	200.90	+3.8	+4.0
Del.....	22	1,145	(5/)	(6/)	(6/)
D. C.....	801	402,972	503.09	-4.2	+56.2
Fla. 7/.....	602	213,837	355.21	+69.6	+82.8
Guam 8/.....	27	368	(5/)	---	---
Hawaii 7/.....	666	180,338	270.78	-5.1	-2.7
Idaho.....	2,244	325,751	145.17	+3.2	+8.4
Ill. 7/.....	1,086	318,955	293.70	-21.2	-39.5
Iowa.....	7,605	576,504	75.81	+4.6	+7.7
Kans. 7/.....	2,709	4/ 393,835	145.38	+.4	-.9
Ky. 7/.....	8,285	257,581	31.09	-14.0	+6.7
La.....	456	91,001	199.56	-11.1	+3.5
Maine 7/.....	374	106,725	285.36	-3.9	+7.4
Md. 7/.....	11,000	381,560	34.69	+4.8	-12.1
Mass.....	29,107	4/ 4,684,800	160.95	+3.8	-2.3
Mich.....	5,804	2,104,767	362.64	-.3	-.6
Minn.....	12,598	4/ 2,517,930	199.87	+2.2	+1.0
Nebr.....	212	79,654	375.73	+49.3	+61.5
N. H.....	1,779	97,027	54.54	+30.4	+22.6
N. J.....	5,294	4/ 1,263,528	238.67	-1.1	-9.1
N. Y. 7/.....	35,564	4/ 11,179,739	314.36	+3.7	+4.4
N. C.....	709	214,040	301.89	(6/)	(6/)
N. Dak. 7/.....	9/ 1,248	4/ 265,966	213.11	+1.1	+.7
Okla. 7/.....	1,179	199,137	168.90	+16.2	+38.8
Oreg.....	3,985	577,658	144.96	-2.1	-6.2
Pa.....	11,295	3,025,212	267.84	+9.7	+16.4
P. R. 7/.....	3,942	111,690	28.33	+49.0	+36.8
R. I. 7/.....	530	7,358	13.88	(6/)	(6/)
S. C.....	1,075	194,384	180.82	+18.1	+9.6
S. Dak.....	519	26,600	51.25	+5.7	-8.9
Tenn.....	8,212	261,393	31.83	+18.0	+8.6
Utah.....	2,228	250,376	112.38	+7.9	+5.6
Vt. 7/.....	133	27,323	205.44	+13.7	-20.2
V. I.....	100	3,847	38.47	(6/)	(6/)
Va.....	2,570	210,788	82.02	+23.3	+15.6
Wash.....	9,362	1,362,794	145.57	-5.7	-5.1
W. Va.....	10,006	290,365	29.02	-9.8	-3.0
Wis.....	4,489	767,207	170.91	+32.5	+35.2
Wyo.....	23	18,087	(5/)	(5/)	(5/)

1/ All data subject to revision. 2/ Persons for whom vendor payments were made during the report month. 3/ Data for December; January data not received. 4/ Includes money payments not subject to Federal participation as follows: $50 in Colorado, $11,127 in Kansas, $97,976 in Massachusetts, $35,474 in Minnesota, $8,683 in New Jersey, $46,367 in New York, and $2,811 in North Dakota. 5/ Average payment not computed on base of fewer than 50 recipients; percentage change on fewer than 100 recipients. 6/ No payments made in December 1964. 7/ Represents medical assistance for the aged under program for aid to the aged, blind, or disabled and medical assistance for the aged. 8/ Data for September; later data not available. 9/ Includes an unknown number of cases receiving only money payments.

Table 5. Aid to the blind: Recipients and payments to recipients, by State, January 1965 1/

/Includes vendor payments for medical care and cases receiving only such payments/

State	Number of recipients	Payments to recipients		Percentage change from--			
		Total amount	Average	December 1964 in--		January 1964 in--	
				Number	Amount	Number	Amount
Total 2/	96,155	$8,275,344	$86.06	-0.3	(3/)	-1.6	+3.3
Ala.	1,828	125,221	68.50	+.2	+0.3	+5.8	+37.2
Alaska 4/	110	9,021	82.01	0	+1.2	+4.8	+11.1
Ariz.	823	58,772	71.41	+.6	+.2	-1.1	-2.5
Ark.	1,936	137,503	71.02	-.5	-1.3	-2.0	+3.4
Calif. 2/	12,419	1,746,330	140.62	-1.0	+3.1	+1.9	+11.5
Colo.	255	21,152	82.95	+1.6	+4.7	0	-3.2
Conn.	314	36,404	115.94	+.3	+13.7	0	+2.8
Del.	299	25,933	86.73	+.7	+.4	+.3	+10.0
D. C.	202	15,238	75.44	+1.5	+1.8	+5.2	+9.2
Fla. 4/	2,584	177,475	68.68	+.3	+1.8	+.9	+4.8
Ga.	3,203	188,606	58.88	0	-3.0	+1.8	+3.3
Guam 5/	7	132	(6/)	---	---	---	---
Hawaii 4/	74	7,177	96.99	(6/)	(6/)	(6/)	(6/)
Idaho	132	9,890	74.92	-1.5	-1.7	+2.3	+8.9
Ill. 4/	2,470	235,093	95.18	-.1	+.9	-7.4	+1.6
Ind.	1,782	160,645	90.15	+1.0	+2.3	-.5	+15.6
Iowa	1,151	115,062	99.97	-1.3	-2.7	-6.7	-7.0
Kans 4/	515	54,802	106.41	0	+7.5	-.4	+20.4
Ky. 4/	2,475	172,481	69.69	0	-.1	+3.0	+6.2
La.	2,788	224,966	80.69	-.1	-.7	-1.4	-1.9
Maine 4/	309	25,625	82.93	-1.9	-2.1	-17.2	-18.1
Md. 4/	381	30,879	81.05	-1.0	-1.0	-5.9	-2.3
Mass.	2,313	321,134	138.84	+1.0	+2.8	+1.0	+6.4
Mich.	1,683	144,578	85.90	-.1	-6.7	-.5	+2.9
Minn.	1,048	115,364	110.08	+.2	+.5	-1.7	+.2
Miss.	2,662	119,470	44.88	-1.4	-1.2	-12.0	-8.5
Mo. 2/	4,442	333,150	75.00	-.2	-.2	-3.5	-3.5
Mont.	249	21,372	85.83	+.8	-.5	-4.2	-.9
Nebr.	634	69,155	109.08	+.2	(7/)	-5.4	+7.9
Nev.	157	17,784	113.27	-2.5	-5.0	-6.5	-11.5
N. H.	265	28,704	108.32	-1.1	(7/)	-2.9	+2.5
N. J.	938	81,460	86.84	-.8	-2.0	-.3	+3.9
N. Mex. 4/	344	33,006	95.95	+.9	+1.2	-.9	+7.1
N. Y. 4/	3,125	338,178	108.22	-.8	-3.8	-2.3	-2.7
N. C.	4,997	349,345	69.91	+.1	+5.4	-2.3	+2.9
N. Dak 4/	76	6,388	84.05	(6/)	(6/)	(6/)	(6/)
Ohio	3,267	259,305	79.37	-.9	-9.9	-4.4	-6.9
Okla. 4/	1,649	201,578	122.24	-.2	-.3	-3.0	-.9
Oreg.	445	40,633	91.31	+.5	+1.8	+10.7	+19.1
Pa. 2/	17,709	1,342,480	75.81	-.3	-.4	-1.2	+1.3
P. R. 4/	1,394	11,789	8.46	-.2	-3.2	-7.4	-8.5
R. I. 4/	104	9,812	94.35	+1.0	+.7	(6/)	(6/)
S. C.	1,835	113,648	61.93	-.2	-.8	+5.8	+.9
S. Dak.	117	8,200	70.09	-.8	-5.3	-11.4	-8.9
Tenn.	2,133	117,774	55.22	-.6	-.5	-7.6	-1.1
Tex.	4,756	330,828	69.56	-.2	-.2	-2.6	-2.1
Utah	171	13,029	76.19	+1.8	+8.3	-3.9	-2.9
Vt. 4/	120	9,042	75.35	+1.7	+7.1	+12.1	+20.6
V. I.	15	621	(6/)	(6/)	(6/)	(6/)	(6/)
Va.	1,138	81,182	71.34	-.2	+.9	-1.4	+3.5
Wash.	663	57,056	86.06	+.3	-15.0	-.9	-5.8
W. Va.	793	37,960	47.87	-.8	-.5	-6.4	-6.6
Wis.	799	77,832	97.41	+.1	-10.6	-2.2	-1.0
Wyo.	57	5,080	89.12	(6/)	(6/)	(6/)	(6/)

1/ All data subject to revision. 2/ Data include recipients of payments made without Federal participation and payments to these recipients as follows: California, $27,482 to 154 recipients; Missouri, $53,287 to 700 recipients; and Pennsylvania, $937,123 to 12,857 recipients. 3/ Increase of less than 0.05 percent. 4/ Represents aid to the blind under program for aid to the aged, blind, or disabled or for such aid and medical assistance for the aged. 5/ Data for September; later data not available. 6/ Average payment not computed on base of fewer than 50 recipients; percentage change on fewer than 100 recipients. 7/ Decrease of less than 0.05 percent.

Table 6. Aid to the permanently and totally disabled: Recipients and payments to recipients, by State, January 1965 1/

/Includes vendor payments for medical care and cases receiving only such payments/

State	Number of recipients	Payments to recipients		Percentage change from--			
		Total amount	Average	December 1964 in--		January 1964 in--	
				Number	Amount	Number	Amount
Total.....	534,607	$42,486,101	$79.47	+1.3	-0.1	+10.8	+16.1
Ala.....	14,838	687,469	46.33	-.2	(2/)	+5.8	+6.4
Alaska 3/.....	204	22,259	109.11	+1.0	-1.6	+83.8	+152.3
Ariz.....	3,380	228,019	67.46	+1.7	+1.6	+32.8	+32.3
Ark.....	9,486	585,224	61.69	+.7	+1.4	+5.1	+14.1
Calif.....	62,136	7,046,403	113.40	+11.0	+11.4	+48.0	+55.4
Colo.....	10,263	503,615	49.07	(2/)	+3.7	+72.5	+15.6
Conn.....	7,843	601,667	76.71	+1.1	+1.0	+12.1	+29.8
Del.....	445	33,530	75.35	-1.1	-.4	+4.2	+9.4
D. C.....	3,211	265,006	82.53	-.9	-1.0	+6.5	+13.8
Fla. 3/.....	17,265	1,247,936	72.28	+.5	+4.6	+11.9	+16.7
Ga.....	26,919	1,591,358	59.12	+.1	-2.2	+5.3	+7.3
Guam 4/.....	50	1,259	25.18	---	---	---	---
Hawaii 3/.....	1,096	144,985	132.29	-11.6	-11.4	+2.4	+19.6
Idaho.....	3,006	169,911	56.52	+.5	-.5	+14.4	+19.6
Ill. 3/.....	29,051	2,808,854	96.69	+1.2	+1.2	+4.7	+8.5
Ind.....	1,408	183,397	130.25	+1.9	+23.7	+71.7	+100.1
Iowa.....	1,235	101,144	81.90	+.3	+.2	+16.1	+15.0
Kans. 3/.....	4,958	565,618	114.08	+.4	+1.4	+11.6	+19.0
Ky. 3/.....	10,630	776,822	73.08	+.8	+1.0	+13.0	+19.0
La.....	19,423	1,129,426	58.15	+.2	-.5	+4.5	+5.5
Maine 3/.....	2,260	201,073	88.97	-.1	(5/)	-.4	+1.1
Md. 3/.....	7,704	612,931	79.56	+.6	+1.5	+9.9	+13.1
Mass.....	12,697	1,743,815	137.34	+1.2	-13.0	+13.8	+11.1
Mich.....	9,773	1,040,848	106.50	+2.5	+.8	+36.6	+39.3
Minn.....	3,741	228,983	61.21	+.8	+.5	+12.9	+13.6
Miss.....	18,461	801,345	43.41	+.6	+.6	+11.3	+10.6
Mo.....	15,066	1,074,551	71.32	+.5	+.3	+3.3	+6.8
Mont.....	1,355	106,359	78.49	+1.9	+1.3	+8.4	+7.6
Nebr.....	2,622	252,350	96.24	+.8	-1.0	+9.8	+29.6
N. H.....	607	68,234	112.41	+2.7	+.6	+10.6	+9.1
N. J.....	8,680	868,036	100.00	-.1	-.3	+6.1	+12.3
N. Mex. 3/.....	3,741	344,598	92.11	-1.8	-1.1	+9.6	+17.4
N. Y. 3/.....	34,881	4,184,544	119.97	-1.1	-6.7	-.3	-3.1
N. C.....	22,177	1,594,114	71.88	-.6	-3.5	+4.5	+8.1
N. Dak. 3/.....	1,609	180,741	112.33	+.9	-2.5	+19.5	+22.7
Ohio.....	19,345	1,487,670	76.90	+.1	-5.7	+7.2	+13.4
Okla. 3/.....	14,019	1,568,500	111.88	+.5	+.5	+11.8	+16.0
Oreg.....	7,992	553,267	69.23	-.9	-2.1	+5.8	+15.3
Pa.....	20,596	1,585,764	76.99	+1.2	-.2	+6.2	+26.8
P. R. 3/.....	20,900	180,237	8.62	(2/)	-1.1	-3.1	-3.0
R. I. 3/.....	2,848	269,992	94.80	+.6	+1.0	+4.9	+9.8
S. C.....	8,929	487,036	54.55	+.3	+2.0	+6.2	+5.9
S. Dak.....	1,106	76,870	69.50	-.1	(5/)	+.9	+2.1
Tenn.....	13,142	710,168	54.04	+.7	-.5	+5.7	+14.6
Tex.....	9,752	557,439	57.16	+.3	+.2	+9.5	+9.0
Utah.....	4,960	346,261	69.81	-1.0	-2.0	+7.4	+2.1
Vt. 3/.....	1,191	97,291	81.69	+.3	+4.8	+18.7	+16.4
V. I.....	75	2,973	39.64	(6/)	(6/)	(6/)	(6/)
Va.....	6,905	474,567	68.73	+.3	+1.7	+4.3	+8.1
Wash.....	18,011	1,019,847	56.62	-.8	-12.9	-2.7	-5.5
W. Va.....	5,837	298,371	51.12	-1.0	-.7	-7.9	-8.3
Wis.....	6,138	717,058	116.82	+.4	-3.6	+8.8	+17.7
Wyo.....	640	56,366	88.07	+.2	+9.6	+3.1	+11.0

1/ All data subject to revision. 2/ Decrease of less than 0.05 percent. 3/ Represents aid to the permantly and totally disabled under program for aid to the aged, blind, or disabled or for such aid and medical assistance for the aged. 4/ Data for September; later data not available. 5/ Increase of less than 0.05 percent. 6/ Percentage change not computed on fewer than 100 recipients.

Table 7. Aid to families with dependent children: Recipients and payments to recipients, by State, January 1965 1/

/Includes vendor payments for medical care and cases receiving only such payments/

State	Number of families	Number of recipients		Payments to recipients			Percentage change from--			
					Average per--		Dec. 1964 in--		January 1964 in--	
		Total 2/	Children	Total amount	Family	Recipient	Number of recipients	Amount	Number of recipients	Amount
Total....	1,047,122	4,371,872	3,274,801	$145,746,099	$139.19	$33.34	+1.9	+0.4	+7.7	+13.1
Ala. 3/.....	18,699	76,497	60,456	898,946	48.07	11.75	-.7	-.1	-15.8	+15.0
Alaska 3/.....	1,269	4,640	3,554	162,732	128.24	35.07	+1.6	+2.7	+1.6	+2.2
Ariz. 3/.....	9,471	40,549	30,628	1,156,231	122.08	28.51	+.3	+.7	-3.7	-3.8
Ark.....	7,200	29,813	22,410	494,085	63.62	16.57	+2.6	+1.9	+10.4	+9.5
Calif. 3/ 4/..	131,837	540,489	398,796	23,956,146	181.71	44.32	+3.8	+3.2	+39.5	+38.5
Colo.....	10,752	41,977	32,564	1,528,182	142.13	36.41	+1.5	+2.1	+6.3	+12.0
Conn. 4/.....	15,162	60,674	43,943	2,841,793	187.43	46.84	+2.0	+3.1	+8.5	+37.2
Del 4/.....	2,800	12,791	9,656	355,272	126.88	27.78	+4.8	+5.0	+7.5	+11.2
Dist. of Col..	4,179	19,987	16,104	653,964	156.49	32.72	+.2	(5/)	+7.9	+8.8
Fla.....	27,848	105,925	85,338	1,690,839	60.72	15.96	(5/)	+.1	+3.1	+1.9
Ga.....	17,777	72,186	55,316	1,597,354	89.86	22.13	+1.5	+1.7	+19.4	+14.0
Guam 6/.....	115	595	497	7,722	67.15	12.98	---	---	---	---
Hawaii 4/.....	3,218	13,949	10,352	517,280	160.75	37.08	+1.2	+7.2	-1.0	+8.5
Idaho.....	2,579	9,943	7,255	385,477	149.47	38.77	+1.7	+1.8	-2.6	-4.8
Ill. 3/ 4/....	55,612	262,107	202,067	11,836,093	212.83	45.16	+1.5	+1.7	+.5	+8.4
Ind. 3/.....	11,869	48,374	36,199	1,406,188	118.48	29.07	-.2	-.4	+2.8	+5.7
Iowa.....	10,816	43,400	31,574	1,664,207	153.87	38.35	+.5	-.5	+6.1	+28.9
Kans. 3/ 4/...	8,730	36,981	28,347	1,441,825	165.16	38.99	+1.4	+2.5	+13.8	+18.0
Ky. 3/.....	20,687	80,857	58,173	1,974,719	95.46	24.42	+3.2	-1.6	+7.9	+9.3
La. 3/.....	23,883	104,586	79,395	2,407,227	100.79	23.02	+.4	(5/)	+3.7	+3.6
Maine.....	5,216	19,027	14,026	547,767	105.02	28.79	-.1	-.1	-4.8	-6.3
Md. 3/ 4/.....	19,017	81,784	62,856	2,696,578	141.80	32.97	+2.9	+3.5	+18.2	+20.6
Mass. 4/.....	25,128	93,918	70,262	4,392,985	174.82	46.77	(7/)	-6.9	+12.1	+8.8
Mich. 3/ 4/...	39,840	163,602	120,508	5,855,820	146.98	35.79	+2.3	+2.2	+29.8	+26.9
Minn. 3/.....	13,748	50,819	39,698	2,488,688	181.02	48.97	+1.1	-4.0	+13.3	+15.2
Miss.....	20,616	82,283	65,832	816,792	39.62	9.93	-.1	(7/)	+1.7	+5.7
Mo. 3/.....	26,195	107,220	81,935	2,589,392	98.85	24.15	+.7	+.1	+1.5	+2.9
Mont.....	1,790	7,100	5,488	256,910	143.53	36.18	+1.0	+1.2	+1.4	+6.3
Nebr.....	3,917	16,096	12,348	494,430	126.23	30.72	+1.3	+2.0	+11.9	+15.0
Nev.....	1,265	5,180	4,088	161,586	127.74	31.19	+3.4	+2.9	+8.2	+6.2
N. H.....	1,073	4,437	3,319	193,904	180.71	43.70	+.4	-.7	+3.5	+3.8
N. J.....	26,393	104,371	79,121	5,204,540	197.19	49.87	+1.1	+1.9	+10.4	+14.5
N. Mex. 3/....	7,153	29,472	22,454	1,010,430	141.26	34.28	-2.2	-2.6	-3.0	+5.7
N. Y. 4/.....	123,045	529,168	387,730	23,655,878	192.25	44.70	+3.0	-3.0	+9.6	+10.7
N. C. 3/.....	26,913	111,800	83,567	2,740,864	101.84	24.52	-.2	-.1	-2.1	+.9
N. Dak.....	1,940	7,742	5,922	349,195	180.00	45.10	+1.6	+3.1	+14.4	+23.1
Ohio 4/.....	44,247	187,239	139.107	5,809,160	131.29	31.03	+6.3	+.6	+22.2	+24.3
Okla. 3/ 4/...	18,437	72,708	54,013	2,346,764	127.29	32.28	(5/)	-2.0	+.5	-5.9
Oreg. 3/ 4/...	7,796	31,366	22,818	1,227,122	157.40	39.12	+2.3	+2.7	+5.0	+9.6
Pa. 4/.....	69,863	310,024	221,905	9,889,223	141.55	31.90	+2.1	+2.9	-8.5	+2.6
P. R.....	49,891	201,889	161,360	828,154	16.60	4.10	-.2	-.5	-4.9	+7.1
R. I. 4/.....	6,142	24,361	17,797	1,034,753	168.47	42.48	+2.2	+2.2	+3.3	+10.1
S. C.....	7,383	29,606	23,807	473,220	64.10	15.98	+.1	+.6	-7.5	-9.5
S. Dak.....	2,906	10,992	8,287	344,821	118.66	31.37	+1.1	+1.3	+11.1	+14.9
Tenn. 3/.....	19,034	76,034	57,694	1,699,199	89.30	22.36	+.4	-.4	-1.3	+20.4
Texas.....	19,994	91,414	68,896	1,701,342	85.09	18.61	+.6	+.8	+3.6	+8.3
Utah 3/ 4/....	5,455	22,820	16,362	727,563	133.38	31.88	+3.9	+.1	+8.2	+1.6
Vt.....	1,407	5,418	3,983	160,889	114.35	29.70	-.2	+.7	+6.3	+5.5
V. I.....	325	1,210	1,021	22,295	68.60	18.43	0	+1.2	+3.2	+12.8
Va. 3/.....	10,827	46,222	35,649	1,141,010	105.39	24.69	+.4	+1.2	+3.3	+7.8
Wash. 3/ 4/...	18,344	76,000	53,789	2,626,044	143.16	34.55	+9.6	+3.4	+11.6	+5.3
W. Va. 3/ 4/..	25,294	116,740	80,624	3,035,415	120.01	26.00	+1.0	-1.1	-5.8	-8.0
Wis. 3/.....	11,131	44,032	33,239	2,112,031	189.74	47.97	-1.1	-5.1	+2.1	+4.5
Wyo.....	894	3,458	2,672	134,453	150.39	38.88	(7/)	+.3	+7.6	+7.9

1/ All data subject to revision. 2/ Includes as recipients the children and 1 or both parents or 1 caretaker relative other than a parent in families in which the requirements of such adults were considered in determining the amount of assistance. 3/ Includes data on foster-family care; see table 10. 4/ Includes data on unemployed-parent segment; see table 8. 5/Decrease of less than 0.05 percent. 6/ Data for September; later data not available. 7/ Increase of less than 0.05 percent.

Table 8. Aid to families with dependent children, unemployed-parent segment: Recipients and payments to recipients, January 1965 1/

[Includes vendor payments for medical care and cases receiving only such payments]

State	Number of families	Number of recipients		Payments to recipients			Percentage change from--			
		Total 2/	Children	Total	Average per--		December 1964 in--		January 1964 in--	
					Family	Recipient	Number of recipients	Amount	Number of recipients	Amount
Total....	76,839	442,156	296,020	$14,448,996	$188.04	$32.68	+13.9	+12.9	+29.7	+40.6
Calif.....	16,275	93,296	63,124	3,553,582	218.35	38.09	+24.5	+24.1	(3/)	(3/)
Conn.....	2,142	11,919	7,819	397,778	185.70	33.37	+6.5	+8.1	-15.7	-16.7
Del.....	426	2,545	1,758	64,593	151.63	25.38	+17.4	+19.4	-26.4	-12.0
Hawaii.....	293	1,911	1,334	58,650	200.17	30.69	+3.1	+7.8	-21.1	-14.4
Ill.....	6,235	40,452	28,223	1,721,080	276.04	42.55	+4.7	+6.8	-19.3	-12.6
Kans.....	468	2,733	1,816	96,956	207.17	35.48	+16.3	+15.8	+34.6	+44.8
Md.....	696	4,161	2,783	118,375	170.08	28.45	+17.6	+16.7	-17.2	-15.3
Mass.....	667	3,666	2,464	166,330	249.37	45.37	-10.5	-16.7	-14.9	+31.0
Mich.....	3,727	23,492	16,124	728,491	195.46	31.01	+10.7	+6.7	(3/)	(3/)
N. Y.....	16,331	93,661	63,141	3,142,357	192.42	33.55	+11.1	+5.3	-1.5	+2.0
Ohio.....	4,491	25,603	17,144	733,927	163.42	28.67	+58.8	+76.7	(3/)	(3/)
Okla.....	19	110	74	3,231	(4/)	(4/)	(4/)	(4/)	-6.8	-8.4
Oreg.....	1,004	5,732	3,810	215,368	214.51	37.57	+13.4	+19.2	+3.0	+14.6
Pa.....	8,069	44,734	29,165	1,146,894	142.14	25.64	+6.7	+11.1	-35.0	-30.5
R. I.....	599	3,470	2,296	123,892	206.83	35.70	+11.7	+12.4	-11.8	-3.8
Utah.....	1,232	6,673	4,488	113,654	92.25	17.04	+16.0	+8.7	+7.4	-9.1
Wash.....	3,602	20,242	13,107	549,031	152.42	27.12	+34.1	+29.7	+13.3	+8.1
W. Va.....	10,563	57,756	37,350	1,514,807	143.41	26.23	+2.0	-.4	-7.0	-9.3

1/ Data for this segment of the program, shown separately here, are included in data for the total program. All data subject to revision. 2/ Includes as recipients the children and 1 or both parents or 1 caretaker relative other than a parent in families in which the requirements of such adults were considered in determining the amount of assistance. 3/ No program in operation in January 1964. 4/ Average payment not computed on base of fewer than 50 families; percentage change on fewer than 100 recipients.

Table 9. Aid to families with dependent children: Recipients and money payments to recipients under community work and training programs, by State, January 1965 1/

State	Number of families with an adult on work and training programs	Number of recipients				Money payments to recipients			
		Total 2/	Adults		Children	Total	For work performed on work and training programs	Average per family	
			On work and training programs	Other				Total	For work performed on work and training programs
Total.....	25,320	144,333	25,322	22,900	96,111	$4,387,297	$3,051,505	$173.27	$120.52
Calif.....	7,220	41,906	7,220	6,184	28,502	1,600,831	567,814	221.72	78.64
Ill.....	2,627	16,456	2,629	2,343	11,484	601,454	454,067	228.95	172.85
Kans.....	120	693	120	120	453	29,219	13,880	243.49	115.67
Md.....	168	1,046	168	165	713	31,343	18,038	186.57	107.37
Mich.....	(3/)	(3/)	(3/)	(3/)	(3/)	(3/)	(3/)	(3/)	(3/)
Ohio.....	2,854	16,320	2,854	2,511	10,955	468,650	442,731	164.21	148.12
Oreg.....	331	1,930	331	297	1,302	71,552	28,256	216.17	85.37
Pa.	550	3,157	550	550	2,057	97,366	80,962	177.03	147.20
Wash.....	887	5,069	887	887	3,295	134,400	113,275	151.52	127.71
W. Va.....	10,563	57,756	10,563	9,843	37,350	1,352,482	1,352,482	128.04	128.04

1/ Represents data for community work and training programs under plans for such programs submitted under Section 409 of Social Security Act. 2/ Includes as recipients the children and 1 or both parents or 1 caretaker relative other than a parent in families in which the requirements of such adults were considered in determining the amount of assistance. 3/ Data not reported.

Table 10. Aid to families with dependent children receiving foster care: Recipients and payments for foster care, by State, January 1965 1/

State	Number of--				Payments for foster care			
	Children receiving foster care			Families from which children were removed	Total amount	Average per child	In foster homes	In institutions
	Total	In foster homes	In institutions					
Total.....	5,691	2/ 4,484	2/ 252	2,356	$417,692	$73.40	2/ $306,146	2/ $37,513
Ala.....	9	9	0	4	349	(3/)	349	0
Alaska.....	62	62	0	23	6,690	107.90	6,690	0
Ariz.....	182	182	0	66	11,535	63.38	11,535	0
Calif.....	1,203	1,071	132	574	114,268	94.99	88,976	25,292
Ill.....	955	(2/)	(2/)	366	74,033	77.52	(2/)	(2/)
Ind.....	122	122	0	40	4,912	40.26	4,912	0
Kans.....	79	74	5	33	7,894	99.92	7,448	446
Ky.....	18	18	0	7	1,260	(3/)	1,260	0
La.....	534	507	27	221	38,397	71.90	35,955	2,442
Md.....	508	468	40	174	36,895	72.63	33,818	3,077
Mich.....	58	49	9	19	4,427	76.33	3,557	870
Minn.....	155	138	17	68	14,885	96.03	11,028	3,857
Mo.....	71	71	0	22	2,259	31.82	2,259	0
N. Mex.....	39	39	0	13	2,391	(3/)	2,391	0
N. C.....	14	14	0	3	623	(3/)	623	0
Okla.....	274	274	0	117	12,263	44.76	12,263	0
Oreg.....	92	92	0	40	6,551	71.21	6,551	0
Tenn.....	263	246	17	84	17,048	64.82	15,826	1,222
Utah.....	272	272	0	132	15,914	58.51	15,914	0
Va.....	42	42	0	17	1,768	(3/)	1,768	0
Wash.....	564	564	0	257	32,042	56.81	32,042	0
W. Va.....	43	38	5	23	2,919	(3/)	2,612	307
Wis.....	132	132	0	53	8,369	63.40	8,369	0

1/ Data for this segment of the program, shown separately here, are included in data for the total program. All data subject to revision. 2/ Excludes Illinois; breakdown not available. 3/ Average payment not computed on base of fewer than 50 children.

Table 11. General assistance: Recipients and payments to recipients, by State, January 1965 1/

[Excludes vendor payments for medical care and cases receiving only such payments]

State	Number of--		Payments to recipients			Percentage change from--			
				Average per--		December 1964 in--		January 1964 in--	
	Cases	Recipients	Total amount	Case	Recipient	Number of recipients	Amount	Number of recipients	Amount
Total 2/	352,000	807,000	$23,206,000	$65.94	$28.77	+3.6	-2.2	-15.2	-9.6
Ala.	80	80	1,017	12.71	12.71	(3/)	(3/)	(3/)	(3/)
Alaska	226	813	14,458	63.97	17.78	+49.2	+22.8	-9.5	-20.6
Ariz.	2,250	5,523	118,864	52.83	21.52	+2.8	+2.9	-2.2	-2.0
Ark.	431	1,626	6,413	14.88	3.94	+10.0	+8.9	-17.6	-12.9
Calif.	25,397	47,133	1,376,661	54.21	29.21	+2.4	-12.3	-55.2	-39.9
Colo.	2,187	9,144	137,515	62.88	15.04	+37.7	+91.0	+12.6	+36.5
Conn.	4/ 4,308	4/ 10,794	4/ 295,081	68.50	27.34	+2.4	+1.3	-6.2	-6.6
Del.	1,608	2,926	84,556	52.58	28.90	+3.6	+5.0	-.7	-4.7
D. C.	737	794	56,452	76.60	71.10	+4.7	+4.0	+33.2	+39.7
Fla. 5/	8,000	(6/)	248,000	---	---	---	---	---	---
Ga.	2,517	6,482	72,895	28.96	11.25	-4.8	-12.2	+1.1	-5.4
Guam 7/	16	37	850	(3/)	(3/)	---	---	---	---
Hawaii	1,095	1,328	75,374	68.83	56.76	+.4	-1.0	-.6	+6.1
Ill.	29,305	34,822	2,296,222	78.36	35.42	+3.9	-6.3	-9.4	-5.9
Iowa 5/	4,200	10,800	168,000	---	---	---	---	---	---
Kans.	3,250	8,337	218,715	67.30	26.23	+4.4	+3.1	-11.9	-4.1
Ky.	1,387	4,405	52,407	37.78	11.90	+19.2	+17.6	-25.2	-26.0
La.	8,236	9,058	427,021	51.85	47.14	+.2	-.2	+1.9	+2.1
Maine	2,983	10,826	165,405	55.45	15.28	+4.7	+7.3	-8.3	-.2
Md.	7,325	8,627	543,872	74.25	63.04	+11.0	+3.4	+27.7	+28.9
Mass.	8,026	17,046	580,162	72.29	34.04	-.9	-9.2	-8.4	-9.4
Mich.	22,108	66,645	1,662,378	75.19	24.94	-1.0	-13.9	-36.7	-47.1
Minn.	11,605	35,373	999,573	86.13	28.26	+20.0	+13.3	-1.4	+.1
Miss.	1,244	1,636	18,913	15.20	11.56	-11.2	-5.1	+5.5	+16.6
Mo.	10,088	13,417	667,023	66.12	49.71	+1.1	+.9	+2.1	+5.6
Mont.	1,537	4,858	83,098	54.07	17.11	+14.7	+9.5	-40.8	-18.2
Nev.	360	824	21,938	60.94	26.62	-.7	+.5	+11.2	+20.0
N. H.	1,180	4,158	75,561	64.03	18.17	+20.0	+11.0	-3.9	-6.4
N. J. 8/	11,822	40,639	1,386,238	117.26	34.11	+17.3	+7.9	-6.3	-5.1
N. Mex.	275	554	12,071	43.89	21.79	-37.0	-17.9	-51.0	-48.9
N. Y. 9/	49,271	106,720	4,119,423	83.61	38.60	+2.1	-3.5	+17.2	+18.2
N. C.	2,110	6,568	53,257	25.24	8.11	+19.4	+18.2	-22.7	-15.7
N. Dak.	696	3,072	46,421	66.70	15.11	+22.4	+20.7	-.4	-2.9
Ohio	30,263	102,347	1,964,701	64.92	19.20	-8.1	-12.2	-19.6	-22.4
Okla.	7,967	(6/)	105,673	13.26	---	---	+7.6	---	-5.2
Oreg.	6,199	(6/)	355,715	57.38	---	---	+19.7	---	+1.0
Pa.	37,165	45,231	2,417,359	65.04	53.44	+1.8	+2.0	-5.2	+3.1
P. R.	1,352	1,352	11,650	8.62	8.62	+.8	+.7	+2.0	+18.7
R. I.	3,341	7,706	204,773	61.29	26.57	-3.3	-16.0	-2.0	-3.6
S. C.	1,321	1,541	39,908	30.21	25.90	+6.1	+1.0	-16.8	-16.3
S. Dak.	627	2,287	23,671	37.75	10.35	+63.0	+75.3	+31.1	+36.5
Tenn.	2,108	3,874	52,703	25.00	13.60	+6.0	+16.0	-51.7	-.6
Tex. 10/ 11/	9,200	(6/)	263,000	---	---	---	---	---	---
Utah	2,121	6,362	158,480	74.72	24.91	+10.1	-7.3	+9.6	-1.8
Vt. 10/ 11/	1,200	(6/)	34,000	---	---	---	---	---	---
V. I.	171	177	6,433	37.62	36.34	-1.7	-.4	+18.8	+33.2
Va.	2,845	7,304	148,635	52.24	20.35	+51.5	+41.2	-.9	+18.0
Wash.	11,064	21,504	776,125	70.15	36.09	+7.1	+3.9	+17.6	+16.2
W. Va.	1,639	2,676	59,565	36.34	22.26	+5.9	+2.1	+18.0	+24.4
Wis.	7,809	24,076	733,449	93.92	30.46	+7.8	+8.5	-19.6	-17.4
Wyo.	653	2,726	56,424	86.41	20.70	+27.0	+32.0	+5.3	+9.3

1/ All data subject to revision. 2/ Partly estimated; does not represent sum of State figures because totals exclude for New Jersey an estimated number of cases and persons receiving only medical care, hospitalization, and/or burial and payments for such services; recipient count also includes an estimate for States not reporting such data. Excludes Idaho, Indiana, and Nebraska; data not available. 3/ Average payment not computed on base of fewer than 50 recipients; percentage change on fewer than 100 recipients. 4/ About 12 percent of this total is estimated. 5/ Partly estimated. 6/ Data not available. 7/ Data for September; later data not available. 8/ Includes an unknown number of cases and persons receiving only medical care, hospitalization, and/or burial, and total payments for such services. 9/ Includes an unknown number of cases and persons receiving only medical care. 10/ Estimated on basis of reports from sample of local jurisdictions. 11/ Data for December; January data not available.

Table 12. Amount of vendor payments for medical care for recipients of public assistance, by program and State, January 1965 1/

State	Old-age assistance	Medical assistance for the aged	Aid to the blind	Aid to the permanently and totally disabled	Aid to families with dependent children	General assistance 1/
Total.....	$34,648,383	$43,872,286	$1,008,863	$9,872,045	$11,527,684	$9,483,000
Ala.....	1,256,191	76,394	5,112	68,036	1,207	16
Alaska 2/.....	8,856	---	---	8,519	17	94,164
Ariz.....	64,146	---	---	---	---	---
Ark.....	748,122	163,971	20,785	215,558	37,586	26,362
Calif.....	3,337,373	8,484,262	254,094	1,026,811	1,292,434	139,552
Colo.....	608,189	3/ 4/ 831,905	3,348	91,717	110,490	73,816
Conn.....	148,546	1,323,512	16,302	253,832	406,445	(5/)
Del.....	16,149	1,145	2,226	---	---	---
D. C.....	45,360	402,972	444	36,186	2,196	21
Fla. 2/.....	1,281,932	213,837	23,144	272,347	56,207	---
Ga.....	809,984	---	9,902	126,770	---	---
Guam 6/.....	417	368	---	---	---	---
Hawaii 2/.....	21,912	180,338	2,029	88,614	89,413	30,108
Idaho.....	58,422	325,751	85	22,510	---	---
Ill. 2/.....	2,612,706	318,955	74,520	821,492	1,606,344	7/ 967,123
Ind.....	876,962	---	49,953	115,396	240,520	---
Iowa.....	994,038	576,504	10,293	---	161,307	7/ 8/ 269,000
Kans. 2/.....	512,452	4/ 393,835	14,890	125,315	224,238	128,858
Ky. 2/.....	552,866	257,581	16,742	109,064	189,884	---
La.....	2,301,535	91,001	6,126	104,697	11,001	4,143
Maine 2/.....	324,795	106,725	3,244	44,070	26,080	93,343
Md. 2/.....	111,667	381,560	3,933	87,667	---	1,504
Mass.....	860,926	4/ 4,684,800	34,092	902,462	391,865	197,981
Mich.....	534,389	2,104,767	9,922	191,783	176,411	388,434
Minn.....	1,012,685	4/ 2,517,930	45,973	47,616	367,328	319,952
Miss.....	142,963	---	3,681	---	---	---
Mo.....	938,879	---	---	56,507	32,917	9,924
Mont.....	566	---	200	288	874	7/ 419,135
Nebr.....	646,537	79,654	34,597	129,532	46,778	---
Nev.....	61,390	---	2,885	(9/)	10,488	246,756
N. H.....	96,030	97,027	5,300	21,601	31,872	(5/)
N. J.....	331,465	4/ 1,263,528	10,685	270,850	307,835	291,968
N. Mex. 2/.....	220,880	---	7,480	82,500	132,660	5,575
N. Y. 2/.....	1,092,845	4/ 11,179,739	72,314	1,654,378	2,575,391	264,825
N. C.....	333,538	214,040	31,800	283,004	212,867	7/ 105,318
N. Dak. 2/.....	127,531	4/ 265,966	1,046	77,684	55,580	7/ 17,146
Ohio.....	1,726,435	---	31,495	254,790	396,943	7/ 974,385
Okla. 2/.....	1,610,604	199,137	32,076	272,160	18,112	(5/)
Oreg.....	142,884	577,658	5,684	187,523	93,390	67,274
Pa.....	789,507	3,025,212	71,651	398,974	987,528	1,269,219
P. R. 2/.....	26,199	111,690	---	---	---	---
R. I. 2/.....	101,367	7,358	1,820	54,767	155,667	7/ 72,761
S. C.....	328,181	194,384	13,440	83,377	25,187	15,677
S. Dak.....	107,145	26,600	---	---	---	7/ 132,266
Tenn.....	497,578	261,393	2,560	23,656	28,949	---
Tex.....	2,878,216	---	---	---	---	(5/)
Utah.....	58,312	250,376	3,398	142,864	71,638	936
Vt. 2/.....	206,478	27,323	1,799	26,071	---	(5/)
V. I.....	1,353	3,847	4	75	162	165
Va.....	249,545	210,788	13,908	93,313	52,045	7/ 29,384
Wash.....	471,311	1,362,794	11,233	438,445	259,032	81,863
W. Va.....	153,494	290,365	4,722	63,591	339,460	14,279
Wis.....	2,162,387	767,207	36,914	483,568	292,135	308,873
Wyo.....	44,143	18,087	1,012	12,065	9,201	44,640

1/ Data incomplete. Some States do not report these data and for some the data represent only partial reporting. The total includes an estimated amount for these States. 2/ Except for aid to families with dependent children and general assistance, data represent payments for recipients of the specified type of assistance under program for aid to the aged, blind, or disabled or for such aid and medical assistance for the aged. 3/ Data for December; January data not received. 4/ Includes money payments not subject to Federal participation as follows: $50 in Colorado, $11,127 in Kansas, $97,976 in Massachusetts, $35,474 in Minnesota, $8,683 in New Jersey, $46,367 in New York, and $2,811 in North Dakota. 5/ Data not available. 6/ Data for September; later data not available. 7/ Includes payments made in behalf of recipients of the special types of public assistance. 8/ Partly estimated. 9/ No program for aid to the permanently and totally disabled.

Table 13. Average payment per recipient for all assistance, for money payments, and for vendor payments for medical care, by program and State, January 1965 1/

State	Old-age assistance				Aid to the blind			Aid to the permanently and totally disabled			Aid to families with dependent children (per recipient)		
	All assistance	Money payments to recipients	Vendor payments for medical care	Medical assistance for the aged	All assistance	Money payments to recipients	Vendor payments for medical care	All assistance	Money payments to recipients	Vendor payments for medical care	All assistance	Money payments to recipients	Vendor payments for medical care
Total.....	$78.51	$62.43	$16.08	$190.93	$86.06	$75.57	$10.49	$79.47	$61.01	$18.47	$33.34	$30.70	$2.64
Ala.....	68.89	57.60	11.29	281.90	68.50	65.71	2.80	46.33	41.75	4.59	11.75	11.74	.02
Alaska 2/.....	75.97	69.52	6.45	(3/)	82.01	82.01	---	109.11	67.35	41.76	35.07	35.07	(4/)
Ariz.....	63.05	58.20	4.84	(3/)	71.41	71.41	---	67.46	67.46	---	28.51	28.51	---
Ark.....	63.98	51.27	12.71	57.94	71.02	60.29	10.74	61.69	38.97	22.72	16.57	15.31	1.26
Calif.....	109.37	97.16	12.21	304.11	140.62	120.16	20.46	113.40	96.88	16.53	44.32	41.93	2.39
Colo.....	94.89	81.02	13.87	5/190.85	82.95	69.82	13.13	49.07	40.13	8.94	36.41	33.77	2.63
Conn.....	83.44	62.64	20.80	200.90	115.94	64.02	51.92	76.71	44.35	32.36	46.84	40.14	6.70
Del.....	64.04	52.62	11.42	(6/)	86.73	79.29	7.44	75.35	75.35	---	27.78	27.78	---
D. C.....	82.70	63.76	18.94	503.09	75.44	73.24	2.20	82.53	71.26	11.27	32.72	32.61	.11
Fla. 2/.....	67.16	49.67	17.49	355.21	68.68	59.73	8.96	72.28	56.51	15.77	15.96	15.43	.53
Ga.....	56.15	47.34	8.80	(3/)	58.88	55.79	3.09	59.12	54.41	4.71	22.13	22.13	---
Guam 7/.....	31.83	29.01	2.82	(6/)	(6/)	(6/)	---	25.18	25.18	---	12.98	12.98	---
Hawaii 2/.....	79.56	60.82	18.74	270.78	96.99	69.57	27.42	132.29	51.43	80.85	37.08	30.67	6.41
Idaho.....	74.42	61.18	13.24	145.17	74.92	74.28	.64	56.52	49.04	7.49	38.77	38.77	---
Ill. 2/.....	93.59	47.37	46.22	293.70	95.18	65.01	30.17	96.69	68.41	28.28	45.16	39.03	6.13
Ind.....	83.45	45.00	38.45	(3/)	90.15	62.12	28.03	130.25	48.30	81.96	29.07	24.10	4.97
Iowa.....	91.87	55.84	36.03	75.81	99.97	91.02	8.94	81.90	81.90	---	38.35	34.63	3.72
Kans. 2/.....	93.69	70.23	23.46	145.38	106.41	77.50	28.91	114.08	88.81	25.28	38.99	32.92	6.06
Ky. 2/.....	59.76	50.23	9.53	31.09	69.69	62.92	6.76	73.08	62.82	10.26	24.42	22.07	2.35
La.....	85.05	67.44	17.61	199.56	80.69	78.49	2.20	58.15	52.76	5.39	23.02	22.91	.11
Maine 2/.....	82.59	53.09	29.50	285.36	82.93	72.43	10.50	88.97	69.47	19.50	28.79	27.42	1.37
Md. 2/.....	73.36	62.08	11.28	34.69	81.05	70.72	10.32	79.56	68.18	11.38	32.97	32.97	---
Mass.....	85.85	69.73	16.12	160.95	138.84	124.10	14.74	137.34	66.26	71.08	46.77	42.60	4.17
Mich.....	90.94	80.06	10.89	362.64	85.90	80.01	5.90	106.50	86.88	19.62	35.79	34.71	1.08
Minn.....	84.12	52.91	31.21	199.87	110.08	66.21	43.87	61.21	48.48	12.73	48.97	41.74	7.23
Miss.....	39.12	37.16	1.96	(3/)	44.88	43.50	1.38	43.41	43.41	---	9.93	9.93	---
Mo.....	67.81	58.62	9.19	(3/)	75.00	75.00	---	71.32	67.57	3.75	24.15	23.84	.31
Mont.....	72.05	71.94	.11	(3/)	85.83	85.03	.80	78.49	78.28	.21	36.18	36.06	.12
Nebr.....	92.19	40.36	51.83	375.73	109.08	54.51	54.57	96.24	46.84	49.40	30.72	27.81	2.91
Nev.....	89.61	66.31	23.30	(3/)	113.27	94.90	18.38	(3/)	(3/)	(3/)	31.19	29.17	2.02
N. H.....	101.94	80.14	21.80	54.54	108.32	88.32	20.00	112.41	76.83	35.59	43.70	36.52	7.18
N. J.....	86.39	62.45	23.94	238.67	86.84	75.45	11.39	100.00	68.80	31.20	49.87	46.92	2.95
N. Mex. 2/.....	79.90	58.64	21.27	(3/)	95.95	74.20	21.74	92.11	70.06	22.05	34.28	29.78	4.50
N. Y. 2/.....	92.93	73.60	19.33	314.36	108.22	85.08	23.14	119.97	72.54	47.43	44.70	39.84	4.87
N. C.....	60.26	52.47	7.79	301.89	69.91	63.55	6.36	71.88	59.12	12.76	24.52	22.61	1.90
N. Dak. 2/.....	89.21	64.67	24.54	213.11	84.05	70.29	13.76	112.33	64.05	48.28	45.10	37.92	7.18
Ohio.....	86.48	65.64	20.84	(3/)	79.37	69.73	9.64	76.90	63.73	13.17	31.03	28.91	2.12
Okla. 2/.....	96.22	76.79	19.42	168.90	122.24	102.79	19.45	111.88	92.47	19.41	32.28	32.03	.25
Oregon.....	71.89	58.06	13.83	144.96	91.31	78.54	12.77	69.23	45.76	23.46	39.12	36.15	2.98
Pa.....	80.81	63.75	17.06	267.84	75.81	71.76	4.05	76.99	57.62	19.37	31.90	28.71	3.19
P. R. 2/.....	9.34	8.50	.85	28.33	8.46	8.46	---	8.62	8.62	---	4.10	4.10	---
R. I. 2/.....	94.70	77.58	17.12	13.88	94.35	76.85	17.50	94.80	75.57	19.23	42.48	36.09	6.39
S. C.....	52.94	40.13	12.81	180.82	61.93	54.61	7.32	54.55	45.21	9.34	15.98	15.13	.85
S. Dak.....	85.06	70.06	15.00	51.25	70.09	70.09	---	69.50	69.50	---	31.37	31.37	---
Tenn.....	56.16	45.07	11.09	31.83	55.22	54.02	1.20	54.04	52.24	1.80	22.36	21.98	.38
Tex.....	70.10	57.59	12.51	(3/)	69.56	69.56	---	57.16	57.16	---	18.61	18.61	---
Utah.....	68.81	56.81	12.01	112.38	76.19	56.32	19.87	69.81	41.01	28.80	31.88	28.74	3.14
Vt. 2/.....	85.74	47.63	38.11	205.44	75.35	60.36	14.99	81.69	59.80	21.89	29.70	29.70	---
V. I.....	40.81	37.81	3.00	38.47	(6/)	(6/)	(6/)	39.64	38.64	1.00	18.43	18.29	.13
Va.....	63.86	45.11	18.75	82.02	71.34	59.12	12.22	68.73	55.21	13.51	24.69	23.56	1.13
Wash.....	76.56	62.12	14.45	145.57	86.06	69.11	16.94	56.62	32.28	24.34	34.55	31.14	3.41
W. Va.....	49.85	39.00	10.85	29.02	47.87	41.91	5.95	51.12	40.22	10.89	26.00	23.09	2.91
Wis.....	107.71	31.55	76.17	170.91	97.41	51.21	46.20	116.82	38.04	78.78	47.97	41.33	6.63
Wyo.....	86.69	68.73	17.95	(6/)	89.12	71.37	17.75	88.07	69.22	18.85	38.88	36.22	2.66

1/ Averages based on cases receiving money payments, vendor payments for medical care, or both. Money payments may also include small amounts for assistance in kind and vendor payments for other than medical care. Averages for general assistance not computed because of difference among States in policy or practice regarding use of general assistance funds to pay medical bills for recipients of the special types of public assistance. 2/ Except for aid to families with dependent children, data for each program represent average payments for recipients of the specified type of assistance under program for aid to the aged, blind, or disabled or for such aid and medical assistance for the aged. 3/ No program in operation. 4/ Less than 1 cent. 5/ Data for December; January data not received. 6/ Average payment not computed on base of fewer than 50 recipients. 7/ Data for September; later data not available.

Table 14. Proportion of population 1/ receiving public assistance (recipient rates), by State, December 1964

/All programs except general assistance include recipients receiving only vendor payments for medical care. All data subject to revision/

State	Recipients of old-age assistance per 1,000 population aged 65 and over	Recipients of medical assistance for the aged per 1,000 population aged 65 and over	Recipients of aid to the blind per 100,000 population aged 18 and over	Recipients of aid to the permanently and totally disabled per 1,000 population aged 18-64	Children receiving aid to families with dependent children per 1,000 population under age 18	Recipients of general assistance per 1,000 population under age 65
United States average....	119	2/ 15.7	79	3/ 5.1	45	4/ 4.7
Alabama.....	394	.7	88	8.3	46	(5/)
Alaska.....	196	---	98	1.9	32	2.5
Arizona.....	117	---	87	4.0	47	3.6
Arkansas.....	285	13.3	161	9.4	30	.9
California.....	176	21.2	6/ 109	5.6	59	2.8
Colorado.....	240	25.8	21	10.0	43	3.7
Connecticut.....	27	24.1	17	5.0	44	4.2
Delaware.....	37	---	100	1.7	49	6.3
Dist. of Col.....	32	11.1	38	7.1	60	1.0
Florida.....	105	.5	70	5.7	42	(7/)
Georgia.....	291	---	125	12.0	32	1.7
Guam 8	106	19.3	30	2.3	14	.6
Hawaii.....	33	20.1	21	3.7	37	2.2
Idaho.....	71	34.5	32	8.5	26	(7/)
Illinois.....	54	1.3	37	5.0	53	6.6
Indiana.....	49	---	58	.5	20	(7/)
Iowa.....	81	21.2	67	.9	31	4.4
Kansas.....	86	10.6	37	4.3	35	4.1
Kentucky.....	188	31.3	127	6.5	48	1.3
Louisiana.....	499	2.0	137	10.9	55	2.8
Maine.....	100	3.5	52	4.5	39	12.0
Maryland.....	40	42.0	18	4.1	47	2.5
Massachusetts.....	89	46.6	66	4.4	38	3.6
Michigan.....	71	8.4	34	2.2	38	9.1
Minnesota.....	84	31.9	48	2.1	29	9.4
Mississippi.....	364	---	200	16.0	69	.9
Missouri.....	196	---	6/ 156	6.4	53	3.4
Montana.....	79	---	59	3.7	20	6.7
Nebraska.....	72	.8	68	3.5	23	(7/)
Nevada.....	125	---	63	---	25	2.1
New Hampshire.....	62	18.9	64	1.7	14	6.0
New Jersey.....	22	0.6	22	2.3	34	9/ 5.7
New Mexico.....	176	---	62	7.8	51	.9
New York.....	31	18.6	26	3.5	63	6.5
North Carolina.....	123	(10/)	170	8.6	45	1.2
North Dakota.....	86	20.2	21	5.0	23	4.4
Ohio.....	87	---	52	3.6	35	12.1
Oklahoma.....	313	3.8	104	10.6	62	(7/)
Oregon.....	52	20.3	37	8.0	34	(7/)
Pennsylvania.....	39	8.7	6/ 236	3.2	55	4.3
Puerto Rico.....	213	18.1	99	16.6	135	.5
Rhode Island.....	62	---	18	5.8	57	10.0
South Carolina.....	154	5.4	125	6.8	23	.6
South Dakota.....	93	6.4	27	3.1	29	2.2
Tennessee.....	136	21.0	89	6.3	41	1.1
Texas.....	275	---	76	1.8	17	(7/)
Utah.....	72	30.4	30	10.0	37	6.2
Vermont.....	121	2.6	46	5.6	26	(7/)
Virgin Islands.....	172	(10/)	67	4.1	52	4.6
Virginia.....	42	6.6	43	3.0	22	1.2
Washington.....	111	33.6	36	11.6	45	7.6
West Virginia.....	78	60.6	70	6.2	123	1.6
Wisconsin.....	67	7.8	31	2.9	22	6.1
Wyoming.....	84	.5	29	3.6	20	6.9

1/ Based on civilian population as of January 1, 1965 estimated by the Bureau of the Census. 2/ Based on data for 41 States listed with programs in operation. Rate including States not having programs in operation is 12.5 per 1,000 aged persons. 3/ No program in Nevada. 4/ Based on data for 46 States number aided not available for Florida, Idaho, Indiana, Nebraska, Oklahoma, Oregon, Texas and Vermont. 5/ Less than 0.05. 6/ Includes recipients of payments made without Federal participation. Recipient rates excluding these recipients are as follows: California, 108; Missouri, 132; and Pennsylvania, 65. 7/ Number of persons aided not currently available. 8/ Data for September; later data not available. 9/ Includes unknown number of persons receiving medical care, hospitalization and burial only. 10/ Program in operation, but no payments were made in December 1964.

Old-age, survivors, and disability insurance benefits, summary data, January 1965

CURRENT MONTH DATA

Type of benefit	Benefits awarded in January 1965		Benefits in current-payment status, end of January 1965			Amount of benefits paid 1/ in January 1965 (in thousands)
	Number	Average amount	Number	Monthly rate (in thousands)	Average amount	
Total, OASI and DI	311,443	---	---	---	---	$1,379,704
Total, OASI	276,687	---	---	---	---	1,264,034
Monthly benefits, OASI and DI	221,460	---	19,879,857	$1,333,161	---	1,361,335
Monthly benefits, OASI	186,704	---	18,301,623	1,231,018	---	1,245,665
Monthly benefits, DI	34,756	---	1,578,234	102,143	---	115,669
Old-age (retired-worker)	95,181	$87.58	10,709,916	832,346	$77.72	835,724
Disability (disabled-worker)	17,744	93.24	902,099	82,204	91.13	92,209
Wife's or husband's (OASI and DI)	32,697	41.72	2,786,277	110,820	39.77	113,294
Wife's or husband's (OASI)	27,900	43.03	2,605,089	104,977	40.30	106,312
Wife's or husband's (DI)	4,797	34.10	181,188	5,843	32.25	6,982
Widow's or widower's	22,949	73.82	2,169,549	147,390	67.94	151,847
Parent's	294	80.09	36,307	2,545	70.11	2,733
Child's (OASI and DI)	43,676	---	2,802,826	129,740	---	136,007
Child's (OASI--total)	31,461	---	2,307,879	115,644	---	119,529
Child's (OASI--life) 2/	7,977	31.32	426,087	12,036	28.25	12,443
Child's (OASI--survivor) 2/	23,484	54.18	1,881,792	103,608	55.06	107,086
Child's (DI)	12,215	28.47	494,947	14,096	28.48	16,478
Mother's	8,919	61.94	472,883	28,116	59.46	29,520
Lump-sum death payments	89,983	3/215.62	---	---	---	18,369

COMPARATIVE DATA

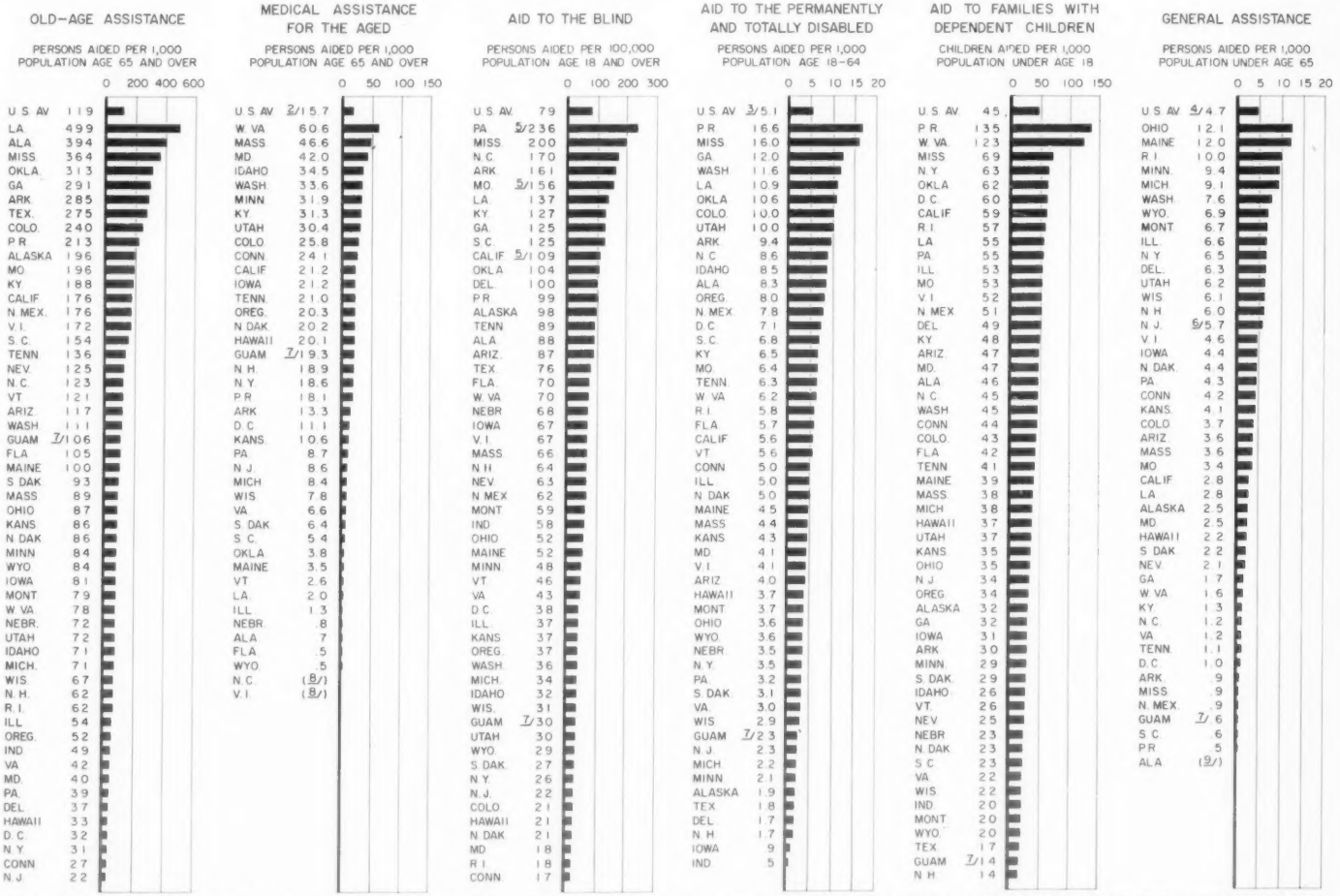
Item	January 1965	December 1964	January 1964
Number of benefits in current-payment status, end of month:			
Total, OASI and DI	19,879,857	19,799,539	19,143,748
Total, OASI	18,301,623	18,236,173	17,688,007
Total, DI	1,578,234	1,563,366	1,455,741
Amounts of benefits paid (in thousands):			
Total OASI and DI	$1,379,704	$1,378,742	$1,311,520
Total, OASI	1,264,034	1,263,887	1,208,393
Total, DI	115,669	114,855	103,127
Number of old-age (retired-worker) benefits:			
Awarded	95,181	68,140	95,300
In current-payment status, end of month	10,709,916	10,668,731	10,326,430
Average old-age (retired-worker) benefit:			
Awarded	$87.58	$79.42	$86.39
In current-payment status, end of month	77.72	77.57	77.04
Number of disability insurance (disabled-worker) benefits:			
Awarded	17,744	15,015	14,836
In current-payment status, end of month	902,099	894,173	829,321
Average disability insurance (disabled-worker) benefit:			
Awarded	$93.24	$91.86	$94.59
In current-payment status, end of month	91.13	91.12	90.61
Number of persons aged 62 and over receiving monthly benefits, end of month (OASI and DI) 4/	15,569,000	15,509,000	14,993,000
Number of persons aged 65 and over receiving monthly benefits, end of month (OASI and DI) 4/	13,697,000	13,652,000	13,225,000
Assets of trust funds, end of month (in millions):			
OASI	$17,945	$19,125	$17,424
DI	1,939	2,047	2,143

1/ Exceeds monthly amount of benefits in current-payment status because initial payments include amounts payable for prior months. Distribution by type of monthly benefit estimated.
2/ Distribution by type of claim for OASI child's benefits estimated.
3/ Average lump-sum per worker; 85,190 deceased workers represented in the current month's lump-sum awards.
4/ Numbers estimated to the nearest thousand.

Source: Division of the Actuary, Social Security Administration.

PROPORTION OF POPULATION RECEIVING PUBLIC ASSISTANCE (RECIPIENT RATES) IN THE UNITED STATES, DECEMBER 1964 1/

(EXCEPT FOR GENERAL ASSISTANCE, INCLUDES RECIPIENTS RECEIVING ONLY VENDOR PAYMENTS FOR MEDICAL CARE
CAUTION SHOULD BE USED IN MAKING COMPARISONS WITH EARLIER RATES BECAUSE OF REVISIONS IN POPULATION ESTIMATES ON WHICH RATES ARE BASED)



1/ BASED ON CIVILIAN POPULATION AS OF JANUARY 1, 1965 ESTIMATED BY THE BUREAU OF THE CENSUS. 2/ BASED ON DATA FOR 41 STATES LISTED WITH PROGRAMS IN OPERATION. RATE INCLUDING STATES NOT HAVING PROGRAMS IN OPERATION IS 12.5 PER 1,000 AGED PERSONS. 3/ NO PROGRAM IN NEVADA. 4/ BASED ON DATA FOR 46 STATES. NUMBER AIDED NOT AVAILABLE FOR FLORIDA, IDAHO, INDIANA, NEBRASKA, OKLAHOMA, OREGON, TEXAS AND VERMONT. 5/ INCLUDES RECIPIENTS OF PAYMENTS MADE WITHOUT FEDERAL PARTICIPATION. RECIPIENT RATES EXCLUDING THESE RECIPIENTS ARE AS FOLLOWS: CALIFORNIA, 108; MISSOURI, 132; AND PENNSYLVINA, 65. 6/ INCLUDES UNKNOWN NUMBER OF PERSONS RECEIVING MEDICAL CARE, HOSPITALIZATION, AND BURIAL ONLY. 7/ DATA FOR SEPTEMBER; LATER DATA NOT AVAILABLE.
8/ PROGRAM IN OPERATION, BUT NO PAYMENTS WERE MADE IN DECEMBER 1964. 9/ LESS THAN 0.05.

DEPARTMENT OF
HEALTH, EDUCATION, AND WELFARE
Welfare Administration
WASHINGTON, D. C. 20201

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